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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. X. NO. 209. BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
9th September	PLASSY —	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA —	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th October..	CALEDONIA ..	7.622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA † ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR.. ..	8.841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA † ..	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA — ..	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND..	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA † —	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA .. —	9,097

* NALDERA, * NARKUNDA } * Through steamers from Australia.
MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1st September.	MULBERA ..	9,100
12th ,,	MERKARA ..	8,285
27th October ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
10th November	MALDA ..	8,660
24th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
7th December.	MASHOBRA ..	8,283
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
8th September.	MANTUA ..	
21st ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th October ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, ..	SOUDAN —	
2nd November.	KASHGAR ..	
25th ,, ..	SICILLA ..	
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	Connects at Colombo wth s. s. Nellore.
31st ,, —	SOUDAN ..	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
6th October.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
6th Sept. ..	KAROA ..	East and South Africa.
7th ,, ..	BARJORA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
8th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busrah via Karachi
11th ,, ..	VITA —	Karachi via Coasi

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S. S. "Jalavihar"	8750	2nd half Sept. 1922.

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Steamer,	Commander.	Tons,	Arrival.	Dep.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	6,101	26 Aug.	9 Sep.
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoril	8,317	4 Sep. .	14 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	11 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru ..	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov.	25 Nov.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
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Capital Paid up	.....	,, 25,80,130
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HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
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149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,865
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500
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Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
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Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Bezwada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
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ENROLMENTS for London Chamber of Commerce courses will soon close. Apply immediately. DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Great Western Building, Apollo Street.
M R4805

DAR-UL-ULOOM, (Muslim High School), Panchgani, re-opens on 11th September, students and teachers leave Bombay for Panchgani on 10th; Parents intending to send their boys are requested to communicate to the Undersigned immediately. Admission still open. Fees: I Class Rs. 40—45 and II. Class Rs. 25—30. H. A. LALLJE, Esq., 303, Hornby Road, Fort.
M 14067

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—CUTTINGS of PASTE BOARD, PULP BOARD and STRAW BOARD any quantity on a reasonable price. Samples and rates. BENGAL PASTE BOARD AND PAPER MILLS, LTD., 8, Old Court House Corner, CALCUTTA.
PB

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BUTTONS—Cheapest and best are manufactured by us. Complete samples sent for rupees two only. Wanted Agents. YOUNGMAN AND CO. 26, Protap Das Lane, DACCA (BENGAL).
T R4760

WANTED.—German Magnesium CHLORIDE in large quantity and good packing. Apply fully with lowest terms to Box No. 8506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R4795

ONE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER No. 10 price Rs. 175, no offers. Apply to Messrs. J. S. MEHTA & Co., 108, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R4807

ORIGINAL ORCHESTRA, of Green's Restaurant under the direction of Sr. Mario Lopez on severing connection with Green's is open for engagement from 1st October Efficiency guaranteed. For terms, etc. Apply MARIO LOPEZ, VILLA MARIA, 172 Cavel, Bombay.
N R4803

FOR SALE country bred, Chestnut MARE, 7 years, 14-3½, splendid trapper, Rs. 900. Open to offer. Owner leaving station suddenly. Apply Mrs. WADIA, Greenfield, Ahmedabad.
R4758

SALE AT GENUINE REDUCTION of 12½ to 30 per cent. Dist. Kept up, till 10th September—for benefit of outside buyers MADON HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT, Opp. G. P. O., Fort. Address Up-country orders to Santa Cruz Dist. List free.
T 14200

X'MAS TRADE—Experienced European Traveller commencing four, end September, wishes further connections. First Class European and Indian business references available. Thorough acquaintance with Messes. Clubs, Wine and General Merchants. State terms. Apply Box No. 8507, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4800

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.

FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

SPORTS.

SWEET ADARE

CONCLUSIVELY proved by her performance in the POONA PLATE on Saturday that her Win in the CHAMPION STAKES last February was NO FLUKE.

RACING EXPERTS confidence in the mare was fully justified and his Clients reaped a good dividend.

Conditions for Selections for Wednesday and Saturday next on application to Post Box 599, G. P. O. Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR HOUSE CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

BEST GRADE double boiled LINSED OIL now ready in stock. Apply immediately.

MANAGER,
GODREJ OIL & SOAP CO.,
Surti Moholla,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.
R4797

FOR HOUSEWIVES.

BEST GRADE filtered TIL OIL for edible purpose untouched by hand in different packings.

Sold everywhere.
Manufactured by,
GODREJ OIL & SOAP CO.,
Surti Mohola,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.
R4798

SALONA BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Manufactured by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Spalato, ITALY.
Delivered from Stock. Apply Sole Agents:
TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD.,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.
R4743

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.
I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.
II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

WANTED.

CANDIDATES for being trained at the Dehra Dun Forest College for the appointment of FOREST RANGERS in the Bombay Presidency. Stipends Rs. 50 per mensem. Age between 18 and 23. Minimum qualifications Matriculation, School Final or School Leavng Certificate Examinations. Applications should reach the Chief Conservator by 15th September, 1922. Forms of application and particulars can be had from the:

PERSONAL ASSISTANT,
To the Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Poona, 3rd July, 1922.
A C13813

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Company will be held at 420, Mint Street, on FRIDAY, the 8th September, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to receive the Report of the Directors, to pass the accounts, to elect Directors and Auditors, and to transact any other business of an Ordinary Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CALLIANJEE & SONS.
14205 Managing Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

AMALGAMATION OF CAWNPORE AND JHANSI TRAFFIC DISTRICTS, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT JHANSI. MOVE OF HEADQUARTERS OF DELHI TRAFFIC DISTRICT TO JHANSI.

THE OFFICE of District Traffic Superintendent, Cawnpore, will close at Cawnpore, at 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 16th September, 1922, and will be amalgamated with the present Jhansi traffic district. From that date and time the amalgamated Cawnpore and Jhansi traffic district will be known as the "Jhansi Traffic District No. 1" and all letters and telegrams relating to the two amalgamated district should be addressed to the District Traffic Superintendent, Jhansi (No. 1).

2. With effect from 12 noon on Saturday, 23rd September, 1922, the office of the District Traffic Superintendent, Delhi Sadr will be transferred to Jhansi. After this time and date all letters and telegrams hitherto addressed to the District Traffic Superintendent, Delhi Sadr, should be addressed to the District Traffic Superintendent, Jhansi (No. 2.)

D. S. BURN.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1922. C14220

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO. LD.

ISSUE OF 7,600 NEW ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH AT A PREMIUM OF RS. 150 PER SHARE.

FOURTH CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have resolved to make the Fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the above Shares and that such Call should be paid to the Agents of the Company at its Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on or before 1st October, 1922, and that, if such Call is not paid on such dates, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum should be charged from 1st October, 1922, up to the date of actual payment.

By Order,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 24th August, 1922. C14219

THE MANECKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD. INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 (Rupees Two hundred and fifty) only per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid up) and free of Income Tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1922, will be paid on and after Monday the 18th September, 1922, at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 8th September 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th, to MONDAY, the 25th September, 1922, both day inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th August, 1922. C14192

THE FRAMJEE P TIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Ad-Interim Dividend of Rs. 125 (Rupees one hundred twenty-five only) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 18th September, 1922 at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on the 8th September 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th to MONDAY, the 25th September 1922 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
for the Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co, Ltd.,
(Sd.) D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st September, 1922. C14207

NOTICE.

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the above Company, an Ad-Interim Dividend of Rs. 100 per Share (Free of Income Tax) will be paid on the 18th September, 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 18th September, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to 25th September 1922, (both days inclusive.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Y. H. DESAI & CO.,
C14193 Secre. Treas. & Agents.

NOTICE.

OGALE GLASS WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by Resolution of the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company duly passed on the 16th day of July, 1922, the undermentioned Shares in the capital of the Company have been forfeited for non-payment of calls on Shares—viz:

75, 123 133, 159, 260/261, 262/263, 266, 324/333, 334/337, 418, 444/447, 451, 452, 529, 564, 833/834, 959/962, 981, 1004, 1050/1054, 1060/1061, 1138, 1188 1302, 1319/1353, 1368/1371, 1442/1445, 1498, 1539, 1559/1562, 1655/1658, 1661/1662, 1669/1670, 1714/1715, 1746, 1902/1903, 1904, 2083, 2093, 2171, 2185/2187, 2189, 2249/2252, 2412/2413, 2555/2556, 2582, 2584, 2587/2588, 2602/2603, 2604/2607, 2616, 2637/2646, 2647/2656, 2657/2666, 2667, 2671/2695, 2696/2700, 2701/2705, 2716/2720, 3721, 2869 3882/3883, 2905/2908, 2917/2918, 2964, 2970, 2981/2984, 2985/2986, 3513, 3520/3521, 3523, 3526, 3528, 3534, 3577, 3589, 3618/3619, 3639, 3640/3643, 3644/3648, 3649, 3661, 3670, 3712/3715, 3766/3767, 3773, 3846, 3847, 3902, 3903, 3963, 3964, 3965, 4024/4048, 4052, 4059, 4060/4061, 4097/4101, 4139, 4156, 4219/4220, 4226, 4252/4253, 4258/4259, 4269, 4270/4271, 5835/5844, 5849/5850, 5893, 5894/5897, 5916/5919, 5991/5995, 5996/6000, 6001/6005, 6023/6033, 6040, 6201/6204, 6209/6211, 6275/6294, 6461/6464, 6484/6503, 6537/6541, 6582/6586, 6587/6591, 6592/6596, 6656, 6656, 6657/6658, 6659, 6660/6661, 6689, 6695/6698, 6751, 6756, 6762/6769, 6778/6785, 6793/6794, 6799, 6810, 6732, 6750, 265, 307/311, 470, 632/651, 672/696, 709/728, 740/750, 820/824, 987/988, 1190, 1232/1236, 1339/1343, 1423/1427, 1459/1463, 1529, 1540, 1642/1643, 1667/1668, 1694, 1776/1778, 1845, 1974, 2010/2013, 2014/2015, 2089, 2100, 2769/2770, 2859, 2863/2866, 2953/2956, 2973, 2977/2980, 3522, 3530, 3563, 3667, 3823, 3906, 6528, 102/104, 142, 256/258, 298/299, 456 522/523, 855/856, 870, 946/947, 948, 1287, 1301, 1428/1429, 1537, 1542, 1543/1544, 1635, 1648/1649, 1690/1691, 1712, 1929, 2115, 2742/2746, 2929, 2974, 3569, 3901, 4053, 4227, 6155, 6508/6527, 6542, 6543/6547,.

By order of the Board
S. P. OGALE & CO
Secretaries Treasurers &
Managing Agents
14212.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Parsi New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 1st September, 1922.
C14217

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE COY., LTD., (in Voluntary Liquidation) have been REMOVED to No. 100, COWASJI PATEL STREET, Fort.
R4807

NOTICE.

THE jewellery valued at about one lakh of rupees belonging to the Mairal family is to be sold by Public Auction on the 25th September, 1922, during office hours at Vitthal Mandir near Mandvi in Baroda City. Particulars can be had from the Baroda Suba's Office.

S. M. PAGAR,
Suba, Palya Palak Branch.
14224

TENDERS.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE DOCKYARD, BOMBAY

THE DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine, is prepared to receive offers by Sealed Tender up to 12 noon of 11th September, 1922, for the purchase of 8,000 Gallons Olive Oil in drums of 25 Gallons and 5 Gallons, belonging to the Admiralty, on the following conditions:—

1. The Admiralty do not guarantee the purity of the oil.
2. If purchaser desires also to purchase the Admiralty drums in which the oil is contained, the price offered for the drums must be shown separately.
3. If purchaser does not buy drums, the oil in Admiralty drums will be run off into purchasers' containers without charge, but the purchaser must be represented at the time to safeguard his interests, unless he agrees in writing to accept the oil as packed by the Dockyard and without subsequent dispute as to quantity, condition of packages, etc.
4. Any coopering necessary to containers provided by the purchaser will only be done on the purchaser agreeing in writing to pay the usual Admiralty charges for such services.
5. Arrangements for removal to be made by the purchaser, and the Admiralty admit no responsibility whatever after the oil leaves the Yard.
6. Payment to be made before the oil leaves the Yard.
7. The Admiralty reserve the right to withdraw the oil from sale, or to dispose of any part thereof as they may decide.

A sample of the oil may be seen in the office of the Marine Store Officer during Office hours.

(Sd.) E. J. HEADLAM,
Captain, R. I. M.,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.
TA 14226

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 237 of 1918.

VALI MAHOMED LADUK .....Plaintiff.
versus.
SARABAI, widow .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of November, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises at Grant Road, on Monday, the 4th day of September, 1922, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure, situate at Grant Road in the City of Bombay, together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 4,733 square yards or thereabout and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 546 and 546, New No. 14090 Old Survey No. 4, New Survey No. 1/5593 and 2/5596 and bearing cadestrel Survey No. 949 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, Street Nos. 238, 240, and 242, 1 and 244, 246 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Grant Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Manchershaw Dorabji Cooper partly by the property of Adamji Jeewa and partly by the property of Abdulla Miya Khandwani, on or towards the West by the property of Pallonji Pestonji Cooper and on or towards the East partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkiwalla and partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9, Bell, Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1922.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C13869

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I am clients Messrs. RANSHI SARAVAN & DAYA DEORAJ have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title or interest, in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office on Hill Road Bandra in Mary Building within fourteen days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which if any will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses built thereon situate lying and being at Kasba Malad in the Registration Subdistrict of Bandra, district Thana, in Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban district, containing by admeasurement 3910 square yards or thereabouts or its dimensions are east to west 215 feet in length and north to south 172 in breadth, bearing notified Area Committees Nos. 7, 7A, 7B, and 7C. together with a pucca built well and a tank for water. The property is known as "Sangit Lodge" and the place is named "Indale" out of Khatali Shet," and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east, by the station road, on or towards the west and south, by the property of Ismail Datoobhoy and on or towards the north, by the property of Motilal Marwadi.

P. V. PATEL,
Vendor's Pleader.
Bandra, 2nd September, 1922.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADHAVRAO SAKHARAM PADALKAR, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent ..... Deceased.

MANORAMABAI, widow of Madhavrao Sakharam Padalakar of Javli Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, by her constituted attorney Krishnaji Sadashiv Desai of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight Ag., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, his 29th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 29th day of August, 1922.
Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
C14214 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APULLO STREET, FORT.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WELL FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT POONA AND AT KIRKEE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will put up for sale by Public Auction the under mentioned immoveable properties on the premises at Weelesley Road, Poona, on SUNDAY, the 17th day of September, 1922 at 4 p.m. (Standard time).

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Wellesley Road in Poona, Sub District Haveli with a bungalow and outhouse standing thereon and containing by admeasurements one acre and 9 Guntas and bearing Prathandi No. 65 Survey No 76, Municipal No. 296 and bounded on the North by the property of Ramrao Tatiaji, on or towards the East by the Wall of the Railway compound, on or towards the South by the said Wellesley Road, and on or towards the West by the passage and this property is known as "Cabin Bungalow.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Wellesley Road in Poona with a bungalow and outhouse standing thereon particularly known as Sangam Bungalow.

LOT NO. 3.

1. All that piece or parcel of land at Kirkee in Cantonment lines containing by admeasurements 10111 sq. yds., with a bungalow and outhouse standing thereon assessed under Old No. 33, New No. 2, and bounded on the East by Public Road called the Bombay Mail Road, on the West by vacant land belonging to Government, and adjoining thereto by the G. I. P. Railway lines, on the Noth by the property called "Cious Villa" belonging to Pestonji Cowasji and on the South by Vacant land of the Government and bearing house No. 25 in the Registration Sub District of Haveli.

2. All that piece or parcel of land in Kirkee Cantonment containing by admeasurements 9702 sq. yads., with a bungalow standing thereon assessed under Old No. 34 New 25 and bounded on the East by Public Road called the Bombay Mail Road, on the West by open ground used for Race course, on the North by the property called "Jamshed Hall" belonging to Pestonji Cowasji and on the South by Government land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Mulla & Mulla Attorneys for the Executors abovenamed or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th September, 1922.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 11th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Mayor of Prague and the President of the Prague Fair Committee—Inviting the Corporation to visit the Fair.
2. Letter from Mr. R. G. Mahimker—Suggesting that a regular tramway service between Victoria Gardens and Dadar should be introduced to avoid congestion of traffic.
3. Letter from Mr. Dattatraya Narayan Rane—Regarding the annoyance caused by Pathans and other dacoits in Bhoiwada, Parel.
4. Memorandum from Mr. Atmaram A. Naik—Regarding the alleged damage caused to his property in Balamiya Lane, Mahim, by the falling of leaves from cocoanut trees in a neighbouring property.
5. Letter from Mr. Homi Rustamji Elavia for self and others—Regarding the nuisance apprehended from a retail liquor shop proposed to be opened in a building at Lower Parel.
6. Letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha—Suggesting that tramway cars should be painted with different colours for different destinations.
7. Letter from Mr. Janardhan Harihar—Regarding the nuisance caused by the cows of a milk-vendor loitering about in Kandewadi.
8. Letter from Mr. A. Jeejeebhoy—Suggesting certain improvement of the portion of the road between the tram lines and the footpath at the Tramway stopping station in front of the Empire Theatre in Fort.
9. Letter from the Superintendent, Sanitation Department, Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding impressions of the gentlemen who took part in the first Sanitation Round organized by the Department.
10. Letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez—Regarding the nuisance caused by the garbage and sweepings that lie unremoved for days together in different parts of the city and certain other matters.
11. Letter from Mr. V. R. Samant—Regarding the discussion in the Corporation on the question of the turning out of patients from the Sir J. J. Hospital.
12. Letter from Mr. A. D. Dorai Raj and other boarders of the Madras and Southern Brahmins' Lodge, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi—Regarding the quality of certain articles of food supplied to them at the Lodge.
13. Letter from Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, President, Bombay Tramway Union—Regarding a dispute between the Tramway Company and the Union on certain matters.
14. Letter from Mr. Tayyab Abba Hamid—Suggesting that weights and measures of uniform denominations should be kept for all purposes.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

15. Recommending a grant of Rs. 464 to meet the payment of a bill for half the expenses of repairing Saki-Vehar Road.
16. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the cutting off the supply of water to certain public pipes near the Tardeo Tram Terminus and other matters; Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Banajee be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
17. Recommending sanction to an agreement being entered into by the Commissioner with the City Improvement Trust for the supply of rubble required by the Municipality on certain terms and conditions.
18. Recommending sanction to the work of installing filters at Powai Lake for purifying its water being carried out at an enhanced estimated cost amounting to Rs. 5,40,856 and to a grant of Rs. 1,75,000 to meet the refund of Government contribution in respect of the work.
19. Recommending an advance of Rs. 3,000 to meet the cost of an Electric Home Light Set purchased for lighting the Powai Pumping Engine House.
20. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the nuisance caused by refuse deposited opposite his premises No. 90, Bhendy Bazar, and by the urinal located opposite the premises, Mr. Kasturchand Ujamsey Shah be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
21. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the insanitary condition of certain chawls in the vicinity of the Standard Mills, the Manager of the Mills be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
22. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the condition of chawl No. 1, Zauba's Wadi, Mr. Narayan Moreshwar Pethe and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
23. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla, regarding the slushy condition of Falkland Road near Grant Road Corner, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
24. Recommending that a letter from Mr. V. M. Khedekar and others, regarding the condition of Miyakhan Kikabhai Mesiwala's chawl at Elphinstone Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
25. Recommending that a memorandum from the Chairman, Kurla Municipality, regarding the condition of meters fixed on mains of the Kurla Municipality, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.
26. Recommending sanction to a contract being entered into by the Commissioner with Messrs. Macbeth Brothers and Company for the work of clearing goods from the docks and carting them to the different Municipal Depots, subject to certain stipulations.
27–28. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.
29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 21,337-8-0 for payment of the interest and the principal of certain Municipal Debentures.
30. Recommending that a letter from Mr. S. N. Makra, regarding the muddy and slushy condition of Dhaboo Street near Null Bazar, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
31. Recommending that a letter from Mr. L. B. Chavhan and others, regarding the condition of privies and drains of a chawl at DeLisle Road, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
32. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Govindji Bharmal and others, regarding the condition of house No. 362/78, Dongri Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
33. Recommending sanction to the whole of the property at the junction of Girgaum Back Road and Kakadwadi Lane being acquired for the improvement of the corner of the road.
34. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of certain unauthorized works.
35. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Fred Cowper, regarding the condition of the lane between the two Hararwala Buildings and the Yusuf Building at Mangaldas Road and other matters, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
36. Recommending that a letter from the Secretary, Western India Automobile Association, regarding the condition of roads at Vallard and Bandra Causeway, be referred to the Roads Committee.
37. Recommending that a letter from Mr. G. M. Kher and others, regarding the condition of the road in front of Khatri's Chawl at Burrows Lane, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
38. Recommending sanction to the discount to be deducted from the rates quoted by Messrs. Wright and Co. for the supply of medicines and medical appliances to the different departments of the Municipality for a period of three years being calculated as suggested by the Commissioner.
39. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the erection of a shed in front of the house at Kakadwadi, Messrs. Jadav Lakhamsey and Mangaldas Gokalji be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
40. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Ahmed E. Esaali and others, regarding the condition and the lighting of Bapu Khote Street, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
41. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Shiavux Sheriarji Patel and others, regarding inadequate supply of water at Dhobi Talao, be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action.
42–43. Statement of (42) Budget transfers of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (43) Budget transfers of amounts exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.
44. Appointment of the Municipal Secretary in case Section 77 of the Municipal Act is amended so as to vest the power of making the appointment in the Corporation.

Letters from the Commissioner—

45. Requesting sanction to the charges on account of accidents to and by the Municipal Motor Lorries and cars being debited to the Municipal Fire and Accident Insurance Fund.
46. Regarding the question of granting a license to a new Dyeing and Bleaching Factory at Tulsi Pipe Road.
47. Reporting the total number of cocoanut trees planted on the road-sides in the City.
48. Requesting approval to the plans and an estimate of a Primary School Building to be constructed on a plot of City Improvement Trust land on the Soparibaug Estate.
49. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates of the work of constructing covered storm-water drains in Dockyard Road, Belvedere Road, Mazagaon Road and Wari Bunder Road.
50. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.
51. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.
52. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.
53. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.
54. Forwarding for approval plans and an estimate of the proposed semi-permanent chawls for the staff for unloading kutchra at Kurla Deonar.
55. Regarding the question of providing a suitable playground at Dadar.
56. Requesting sanction to the portion of Lamington Road to the south by the Bellasis Road Overbridge being named "Lamington Road, South", and the other to the north of the same Overbridge being named "Lamington Road, North."
57. Requesting sanction to the renewal of the lease of the premises occupied by the Purbhadevi Municipal Dispensary for a period of three years.
58. Forwarding an application from the Joint Secretary, General Education Institute, for a grant of a plot of land at Dadar free of cost for the location of certain schools conducted by the Institute.
59. Forwarding certain particulars regarding the carts and motor lorries in use in the Health Department.
60. Reporting on certain particulars regarding the contract entered into with the Bombay Gas Company.
61. Requesting approval to a rule that the conveyance allowance to Municipal officers should be Rs. 50 per mensem in all cases in which in the opinion of the Commissioner motor cycles should be maintained by the officers in the interest of the service.
62. Requesting sanction to the contract entered into with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, for providing powerful electric lamps at certain junctions of roads in the City being modified as suggested.
63. Reporting as to the provision of housing accommodation for peons, lascars, labourers, etc., in the Municipal Service, etc.
64. Reporting that Mr. E. E. Kurva has offered 50 more benches to be placed on the lawn of the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens on the Malabar Hill.
65. Requesting approval to plans and estimates for the work of laying water mains in some of the roads in the Mahim Development Scheme.
66. Regarding the question of adopting the system of controlling pedestrian and vehicular traffic obtaining in large cities of Europe and America.
67. Requesting sanction to a gratuity amounting to Rs. 98-2-0 being paid to the widow and children of Ramji Hari, late peon in the Municipal Workshops.
68. Regarding the question of taking measures to prevent drowning accidents at the Mahim Foreshore.
69. Requesting sanction to a modification in the alignment approved for the proposed railway siding to be constructed by the Development Department from Clerk Road to Worli.
70. Requesting approval to his approaching Government for the loan of the services of one of their officers to advise in connection with the equipment of the King Edward Memorial Hospital.
71. Requesting sanction to a further advance of Rs. 4 lacs being made to the Executive Engineer, Architectural District, in connection with the work of construction of certain blocks of the King Edward Memorial Hospital.
72. Regarding the steps taken to keep the roads and streets in the City in a clean condition during the current rainy season.
73. Submitting for approval plans and estimates for the construction of various sewers and storm-water drains, etc., in connection with the drainage of the North of the Island.
74. Submitting an estimate for widening and improving Love Grove Road from its junction with the Hornby Vellard to the north of the Compressor Station.
75. Regarding certain works carried out at the Malabar Hill Reservoir.
76. Report on the working of the Development Directorate for the year ending 31st March, 1922.
77. Bombay Improvement Trust Memorandum—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.
78. Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay—Regarding the action taken by him for minimising the hardship and annoyance caused to the citizens by Pathans.
79. Letter from the Traffic Manager, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company—Intimating that the Board of Directors of the Company have decided to modify the present rule prohibiting halalcores from travelling on tram cars so as not to debar members of that Community from travelling in the cars.
80. Letter from Miss Crawford—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her father, the late Mr. Leslie Crawford.
81. (a) Further consideration of the Local Standards of weights and measures proposed to be provided for the purpose of verification of weights and measures in use in the several trades or classes of trades in the City; (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) Letters from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Iron Merchants' Association, the Standard Oil Company of New York, Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of the Vacuum Oil Company and others, certain Oil Companies carrying on business in Bombay and Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith—On the same subject.
82. Municipal Secretary's Memorandum—Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of Motions—

83. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas—For expressing regret at the death of Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Kt.
84. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Commissioner to provide central lamp-posts on the Queen's Road, just opposite the entrances of the Marine Lines and Charni Road Railway Stations.
85. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram, seconded by Mr. R. D. Hughes—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the bad condition of Sassoon Dock Road extending from the Tram Terminus at Colaba to the Colaba Post Office.
86. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For appointing Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia to be a member of certain Committees.
87. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Commissioner to keep all the roads in the city in a better condition next year which were and are in a very slushy and muddy condition during the present rainy season, etc.
88–89. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining from the Commissioner, (88) certain particulars regarding the public lighting of the city, and (89) the papers connected with the criminal suit brought against the Municipal Mechanical Engineer by a motor-driver.
90. From Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For authorizing the Secretary to inform with the approval and consent of the President the writers of letters offering worthless suggestions to the effect that their communications are not worth placing before the Corporation.
91. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to remove the nuisance caused at the foreshore at Chowpatty where the sands are strewn with katchra, etc.
92–93. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. B G. Parelkar—For inviting the Commissioner's attention, (92) to the broken up and uneven condition of certain roads in the northern part of the city and (93) to the flooded condition of Parel Road in front of the Chinchpokli Fire Brigade Station and at the beginning of Vincent and Dadar Roads from their junction with Suparibaug Road as far as the Tata Mills.
94. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai—For expressing regret at the death of Dr. J. A. Turner.
95–96. From Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman—(95) For urging upon Government to hold an immediate public enquiry into the causes and circumstances connected with the turning out of a large number of patients from the J. J. Hospital and (96) for appointing a Hospital Committee under section 41 of the Municipal Act.
97. From Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy—For expressing opinion that issue of week end tickets by the G. I. P. Railway Company to passengers between Bombay and Nasik and Deolali is unfair when the same privilege is denied to passengers between Bombay and Poona.
98. From Mr. Abdul Kadar Bawla—For obtaining from the Commissioner a report as to the measures taken or proposed to be taken in connection with the public lighting after the expiry of the present contract with the Gas Company.
99. From Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman—For appointing a representative committee called the Public Streets Lighting Committte.
100. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the Sanitarium at Bhoiwada and Princess Street Tuberculosis Dispensary be named after the late Dr. J. A. Turner.
101–102. From Dr. Jethalal V. Vora—(101) For requesting the Commissioner to open free Unani Dispensaries at the premises of the Municipal Dispensaries at Sandhurst Road East and Kandewady or at other premises very close thereto and (102). For obtaining from Government quarterly returns of patients treated at the several Medical Institutions mentioned in Schedule U of the Municipal Act.
103. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. B. N. Motivala—For requesting Government to inform the Corporation of the steps taken or proposed to be taken in respect of the action of Col. Carter in connection with the removal of a large number of patients from the Sir J. J. Hospital and the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Eye Hospital.
104. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Abdul Kadar Bawla—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the steps proposed to be taken for the provision of free eye treatment in the City.
105. From Mr. Khorshed F. Nariman—For rescinding Corporation Resolution sanctioning the revision of the schedule of establishment of the Engineering Departments.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

106. Regarding the question of appointing Special and Executive Committees.
107. Regarding the question of poviding accommodation for stabling hack victorias, etc., by the Municipality and enforcement of certain improvements in the stables used by Hack Victoia owners for keeping their horses.
108. Regarding the question of removing litter and dung from all milch cattle, bullock and victoria stables through Municipal agency, etc.
109. Regarding the erection of stables on a plot of land at Mount Road, Mazagon.
110. Regarding a draft representation to Government on the question of the abolition of the Corporation's representation on the Board of Port Trustees.
111. Regarding the question of keeping the foot-paths on the Kennedy Sea Face in good order and repair, etc., during the progress of the works of the Back Bay Reclamation.
112. Regarding a proposal for prescribing revised regular lines for Mazagon Road between Nesbit Road and Mount Road.
113. Regarding a proposal to permit hawkers of vegetables, etc., to squat or hawk in certain portions of the public streets on payment of certain fees.
114. Regarding a scheme for providing a central road overbridge between Clerk Road and Haines Road Level Crossings and quadrupling of Railway tracks at Mahalaxmi Railway Station.
115. Regarding the question of taking over by the Municipality of certain Voluntary Institutions organized in Bombay by Dr. J. A. Turner, late Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, with a view to improving the conditions of public health.

Schools Committee's Letters—

116. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.
117. Forwarding the Administration Report of the Committee for the year 1921-22.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOUDVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd September, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4827.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of the properties situate at Santa Cruz and at Elphinstone Road, near Dadar advertised for sale on SUNDAY, the 10th and MONDAY, the 11th instant, will be held on SUNDAY, the 17th and Monday, the 18th instant respectively.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P. M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES ALLUMINIUM CIRCLES AMERICAN SOFT QUALITY.

This day MONDAY, the 4th September, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Meghjee Gurudina and Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. Gulam Hussein Allimahomed of Kansara Chawl, 25 cases alluminium circles each of 500 lbs. 98/990 pure soft quality of American Salamander brand of 18 and 20 gauge including:

12 cases arrived per s. s. Westminister.
13 cases arrived per s. s. Kumerio.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 35, Hummam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1457 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Arthur Bunder Colaba near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Mohomedally Essabhoy Godown.

About 1457 Bales Cotton (Khandeshi, Berar, Bengal, C. P. &c.,) slightly damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture, dining table, full-sized sideboard, Cottage Piano by Rose and Co., crockery and glassware, about 100 hundred pairs of English Boots and Shoes.

On THURSDAY, the 7th September 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapesty lined drawing room suite, cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, writing tables, revolving book-stands gramophone glass door show cases, Iron framed Cottage Piano by Rose and Co., mirror door almirah, hatstand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware and plateware, cookery etc., About 100 Pairs of English Boots and shoes will be sold away in separate lots suitable to buyers.

Property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 8469.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES COLOURED TWILLS AND 5 CASES COLOURED SATEENS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
SUIT NO. 2391 OF 1922.

Pudumsey Munji, a firm ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Khazanmull Gohardas, a firm ..... Defendants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street Fort, pursuant to the decree passed in the above suit by the High Court and by order of the Plaintiffs, Messrs. Pudumsey Munji and on account and at the risk of the Defendants, Messrs. Khazanmull Gohardas.

P/273 Munji/K. B.—No. 844/8—5 cases coloured Twills,
—274 No. 849/53—5 cases coloured Sateens.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PEOPLE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD, OPP. MESSRS. COX & CO., NEXT TO SUBEDAR HOUSE.

By the order of the party concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Hornby Road in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 127 sq. yds. or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under No. 267 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the West by Hornby Road on the East and South by the house of Mr. Sorabji Subedar and on the North formerly by the house of the late Mr. Mehta, but now the house of Mr. Nawroji Rustomji Wadia.

The permission for set forward and erecting the Porch on the road is also obtained. Private offers will be received.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30. p. m.
BANDMAN EASTERN Circuit Ltd. present
JACK CRICHTON & ERIC MASTERS' LONDON Co.
THE WILL O' TH' WISPS
Plans at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gackwad
OF BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
IN AID OF MULSHI SATYAGRAHA
Wednesday 6th Sept. 1922 at 8-30, p. m (S.T.)
SWAYAMVER (Acts 5)
Manager, Gandharva Natak Mandali

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"CHANDRAHASA"
Kohinoor Film Production
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
COMING SATURDAY SEPT 9th
PEARL WHITE
IN **"The Queen Seeks Distraction"**
A Pathe Serial in 15 Continuous Episodes

Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE
will perform on
Wednesday 6th September 1922 at 8-40 a. m.
NEW PERFORMANCE ! NEW PERFORMANCE ! !
ACTS] **UGRA MANGAL** [1-6
Plan and Tickets can be had at the Madhavashram on and from Wednesday the 30th instant.
Rates of Tickets Rs. 5, 4, 3. 2-8, 1-8, 1-2 & 0-10.
K. P. PANDIT,
Manager for Bombay Season

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 P. M.
"SMOULDERING EMBERS"
featuring
FRANK KEENAN
America's Greatest Character Actor

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY 6-30 p. m. Only.
"GABY DESLYS"
In Her Latest & Greatest Picture
"THE GOD OF LUCK"
Drama in 8 parts.
SHE IS CHARMING IN EVERY SITUATION.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY
AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.
Owing to the Tremendous Success and to suit the convenience of our Patrons, we are showing for a few nights only.
WOW! WHAT A CIRCUS
FOR KIDS AND GROWN-UPS!
"THE KID" HIMSELF!
Starring in his own Comedy
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
The world's most talked-of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
'PECK'S BAD BOY'
Written by Iron S Cobb, the world's funniest Writer.
HE WILL BE ACCLAIMED AS THE GREATEST DOG ACTOR EVER SEEN IN FILMS.
And he is only one of the many reasons why you should see "Peck's Bad Boy" featuring Jackie Coogan.

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK
A New Picture and a new surprise.
We have something grand something extra-ordinary for you
Ahiravan-Mahiravan
VADH.
The picturisation of the beautiful and interesting episode from the Ramayan, the story of the two demons Ahiravan and Mahiravan, two mighty Allies of Ravan their vow to kidnap Rama and Laxman and their death at the hands of Rama, by the bravery of Hanooman and his monkey battalions.
A master production of the Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum Tram Terminus.
POPULAR PRICES.
Four Shows daily. 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30
EXTRA SHOW on Holiday at 3-30.

West-End Cinema

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK
A Superb Universal Photo-drama
"Tracked to Earth"
5 Reels—featuring the handsome
FRANK MAYO
A Horse-Thief? Yes, a horse-thief, and the hero of as enthralling a yarn of tha Old West as you will ever see on the screen Frank Mayo, the fighting star, offers you the best character portrayal of his career in the films. A picture with a surprise wallop at the finish that will leave you gasping and amazed. Don't miss it.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Universal Comedy: "A One Horse Town" with Harry Sweet; also the new Screen Magazine.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A SOCIAL SUPER PRODUCTION.
MALTI-MADHAV
TOGETHER WITH
SELECTED DANCES
BY
Miss Lina Velentine
BOTH PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Films Co.
DADAR.
Always a Good Show.

Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance
In Aid of St. John's Ambulance Bridge.
Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE.
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE," BOMBAY.
on
Wednesday 6th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SAN-NYASHACHA SANSAR
Saturday, 9th Sept. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 10th Sept. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sep. 1st

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	9,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	—

New York Market declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to unfavourable cotton goods situation.

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans Spot	Limited demand	13 80
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	—	18 00
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	12 75
(As known in Liverpool at	Jan.	12 77
closing time.)	Mar.	12 84
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	—
	Jan.	—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sep. 1st

Months.	to-day's price.
September	—
Oct.	13 01
November	—
December	—
January	12 78
February	—
March	12 73
April	—
May	12 61
June	—
July	12 46

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sep. 1st

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	12 92—18
Oct.	13 77—19
Nov.	13 64—13
Dec.	13 59—18
Jan.	12 54— 9
Feb.	12 50—13
Mar.	12 47—13
April	12 62— 9
May	12 27—13
June	12 30—19
July	12 24—13
August	12 18—19

Tone :—Barely Steady

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

		Bales.
Total	Actual Export	1,000
"	Forwarded	48,000
"	Imports	27,000
"	Stock	76,0000
Actual Weekly Sales		28,000
Water Twist		1/7 1/2
Printers Cloths		40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, Sep. 1st.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept	17 30+ 5
Oct.	17 40+ 0
Nov.	17 60+10
Jan.	17 65+10
Feb.	17 7 +10
Mar.	17 75+10
April	17 85+10
May	17 9 +10
June	18 00+10

MANCHESTER MARKET.

There have been miscellaneous cloth sales. Yarns firmly held. Quotations are irregular.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sep. 1st

M. G. Bengal			8 75
" "	Fully Good		9 15
" "	Fine		9 55
" "	No. 1 Comra Good		10 45
" "	" Fully Good		10 85
" "	" Fine		11 25
G. G. Broach	Good		11 55
" "	Fully Good		11 75
" "	Fine		12 15
M. G. Scinde	Good.		8 65
" "	Fully Good		9 05
" "	Fine		9 45

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sep. 1st.

Spot		21 94—31
	Oct	22 10—42
Futures at New York	Jan	22 09—37
	Mar	22 15—37

Liverpool, Sep. 1st

Futures Del. M.U.G.O.G. Liverpool	Oct,	12 77—19
	Jan.	12 54—19
	Mar,	12 47—19
	May.	12 37—19

London, Sep. 1st

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 9/16 Quiet.
Bar Gold	77-12 5 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sep. 1st.

Consols 2½	60 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/8
" 2 months hence	35 1/8

Closing Tone of silver:—Quietly steady.

Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 p/c. since 14th July 1922.	3
Weekly bullion shipments	£ 362,224

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sep. 1st.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	45
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	44
Australian 61 lbs. Aug. Value	50

Tone :—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 117
National	£ 43 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14 1/4
Union Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Aug.-Sept. Value	£ 16 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept, Nominal	£ 15 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—Dull	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	—
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Value	£ 8 1/4
Coria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Quoted	£ 17
Linseed, Argentine Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 16 3/4
Tone :—Quiet after Steadier.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	63 1/8
Copper Braziers	83
Yellow Metal	8 3/16
Hard Spelter	24 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 86 3/4+1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 87 1/2+1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 +5/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 3/8+1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 Unchgd
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57 1/4+1/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 117

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct, Nov	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	6 7/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20
Tone :—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	19/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	21/1 1/2
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Dec. Sellers	22

Tone :—Quiet Sellers askinghigher prices.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 2.

To-day Reuter reported 51 points lower in New York futures. The Agricultural Bureau Report issued upto 25th August 22 is 57.0 per cent as compared with 70-8 per cent last month and 49.3 per cent last year. The report is extremely Bullish as was expected. There were orders pending to sell after the Bureau is Report was out, which caused the market to decline. The political situation is reported to be somewhat favourable, and on any developments in trade outlook we expect the market to rise. We advise buying on all declines. The Report indicates a crop of 10.575.000 bales.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 487 and advanced to Rs. 488½ on seattered buying. On selling by Cutcha Candy Marwari brokers, the prices eased to Rs. 486 and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 487. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 487½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 485 and closed at Rs. 488. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 478. On buying by the Bull clique the prices went up to Rs. 480½. Again touching Rs. 479 the prices improved to Rs. 482 on Marwari operators buying, which rate remained at 4 p.m. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 436 and was Rs. 434 at 4 p.m. nominal. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 353/4 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and business was slack.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 2nd

F. G. Broach	April/May	488
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	360
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	435
" "	Sept.	483

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept, 2nd.

WEEKLY REPORT	192 -1922 Rs.	1920-1921 Rs.
Receipts for the week ending 31st Aug. 1922	7,467	17,048
Receipts from 1st September 1921 to 31st August 1922	3,462,479	2,978,716
Shipment for the week ending 31st Aug. 1922 :—		
Europe	13,256	
China, Japan and Coast Ports	3,023	
Total	16,279	
Afloat in Harbour Europe	6,480	
Afloat in China, Japan and Coast Ports	6,090	
	1921-1922 Rs.	1920-1921 Rs.
Total shipments from 1st September 1921 to 31st Aug. 1922 :—		
Europe	645.698	494.920
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,949,013	1.406,755
Total	2,594,711	1.901,675
Total exports by rail from 1st Sept. 1921 to 31st August 1922		120,033
Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 31st Aug. 1922		967,006

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 1st Sept. 1922.

Cotton	2023 Bs
Wheat	32602 Cwts.
Linseed	2456 "
Rape, etc.	282 "
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	120 "
Groundnuts	94 "
Castorseed	3114 "
Rice	7758 "
Myrabellans	296 "
Cottonseed	2516 "
Mowraseed	2732 "
Bran	847 "
Jowar	249 "
Masur	140 "
Barley	Nil
Rajra	7 "
Coal	2950 Tons

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount	Face Value.	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	120
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	17%	190
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	10%	15
Imperial	600	600	Jan-July	16%	1345
" Contributary	126	—			270
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	113
Central	28	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	34 xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	" as. 16		18/8
Chartered Bank		£5	£5 Aye-Oct.	"	£ 17
Eastern		£5	£10 "	"	80
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	48%	£ 115
Mercantile Bank of India	A £ 12 1/2		" "	15%	£ 28/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	8%	15

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 5/4%	120
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	"	812½%	640
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	9%	106
Central Provinces	100	100	"	8%	85 xd
Chapermukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	53
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	6%	62
Khulna					
Bagirhat	100	100	"	4%	148
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	12
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb Aug.	"	62 xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	60
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	2%	79 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-12-4	39/8
Bamanka	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	6%	22
Indian Cement	250	250	"	17 1/2%	275
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	12	235
" Def'd	40	40	"	48	1160
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-0-4	29/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	150	3000
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	40	320 n
Apollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	8	7½/8
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	6	52/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1060
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-apr.	90	1430
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	975
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	15	75
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	72	750
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	4600
Colaba Land	700	700	March	130	2220
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	35	265
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	55	450
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	—
David	250	250	Apr-Sept.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apr.	80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep.	as. 3	4 15
Edward Sassoon	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	460
Elphinstone	100	100	June	25	132/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1210
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	240	2100
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	30	195
Gokak	100	100	"	30	247/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	16	205
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	65	590 xd
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct.	65	420
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	50	800
Kmatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	35	535
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	16
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	80	2350
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	500	5550
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	218
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	400
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	700
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4750 n
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	30	290
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	7100-n
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	70	790
New City	100	100	"	60	620 xd
Pabun	250	250	"	90	760
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	942/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	830
Premier	100	100	May	"	135
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	220
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	290
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	16	130
Shapurji	102	101	Aug-Sept	30	305
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	15,000
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	70	685
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept.	130	2475
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	70	1080
Dividend	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	4115
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct.	90	1075
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	2400

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	6 o/o	130
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	2	785
Bombay. Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	5	115
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	30	780

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	50	48
B. Burma					
T. Corpo	125	125	"	25	495
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	10	135
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 o/o	1500
Bt. Burma Pet			Mar-Oct.	as 3,	7/10
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs.	41/2%	207/8
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Marcks	100		"	12	92
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	30%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	45
Fort Canning	1000		Sept	5%	660
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	7
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	16 o/o	53/12
Defd	30	30	Sept	20%	192/8
M. Ord.	75	75	"	"	..
M. Def	400	400	"	"	..
Tata Oil	100	100	"	"	37/8
Thackes Co.	40	40	"	"	198

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The disturbance in the north of the Bay is developing into a storm. It has given widespread rain in Burma and central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, east United Provinces, Central India east, Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Gujerat, Bombay, Deccan and Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, east Punjab, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Rangoon one inch, Tavoy, and Moulmein two, Kyaupyu, and Akyab four, Lashio, and Dibrugarh one, Sibsagar and Shillong two, Chittagong one, Purnea, and Gorakhpur one and a half, Lucknow one, Mount Abu, Sutna, and Jubbulpore one; Pachmarhi and Pendra one and a half, Mangalore, Cuddalore and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Increase in south Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and east Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 3rd Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 3rd Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 3rd Sept. 1920.
	In. Cs	In. Cs.	In. Cs	In. Cs.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.00	62.93	73 63	35.47
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	..	..	76.19	..
Esplanade (Gov. Tel. Hospital)	—	—	69.52	39.94
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	—	—	74.10	40.17
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 1st.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 n.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.768
Temperature of Air Degrees	80 9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 5
Dew Point	74 9
Relative humidity of Air	0 820
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.6
Maximum temperature of Air	84 4
Minimum do do	77 4
General direction of Wind	W.WNW.W.
Movement of Wind do miles.	270
Fall of Rain inches	0.11
Total fall during month	0 11
Do. do. year	63 80
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Sept.	0 0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	2	m 9 7	26 1	2	m 2 10	18 1
		9 0a	24 8		8 18a	19 7
S.	3	m 9 55	26 7	3	m 3 0	17 11
		9 53a	25 3		4 3a	19 11
M.	4	m 10 34	27 0	4	m 3 54	17 8
		10 36a	25 10		4 35a	18 4
Tu.	5	m 11 8	27 3	5	m 4 34	17 5
		11 14a	26 4		5 6a	17 9
W.	6	m 11 38	27 5	6	m 5 0	17 3
		11 48a	26 9		53 4a	17 4
Th.	7	m 0 4a	27 6	7	m 5 34	17 1
					6 2a	16 11
F.	8	m 0 30	26 11	8	m 6 1	17 1
		0 30a	27 5		6 30a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd September, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi and in defect at Lahore, Delhi and Hissar. Temperature was above the average in the north of the division.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally. Allahabad reports a heavy fall of 2.39in., while Mainpuri had 0.15in. and Agra 0.28in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Allahabad humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah, Ajmer and Mount Abu report 0.32in., 0.13in. and 0.65in. of rain respectively. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal in Sind and east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Rain has fallen nearly generally in Gujarat and locally in Kathiawar. Dwarka reoprts 0.23in., Rajkot 0.38in., Surat 0.21in. and Ahmedabad 0.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Rajkot day temperature was below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally except in Berar. Jubbulpore reports 0.35in., Saugor 0.19in., Hoshangabad 0.15in., Nagpur 0.52in., Chanda 0.84in. and Raipur 0.60in. Skies are in general heavily clouded and at Chanda humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal in the north of the division.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.15in., 0.15in. and 0.50in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 10.00in. of rain, but the information is very probably incorrect. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Malegaon humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has again been active and weather in the north-east of the Peninsula is affected by a disturbance from the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the Central Provinces (excluding Berar), Gujarat and the United Provinces and local in Rajputana, Kathiawar, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. Hyderabad reports a very heavy fall of 10.00in. but the information is very probably incorrect. Other falls exceeding an inch amount to 1.61in. at Mangalore and 2.39in. at Allahabad. Day temperature was below normal in the United Provinces, east Rajuptana and the north Central Provinces.

Forecast.—A westward extension of rain is likely into the Central Provinces and Central India West and in north Hyderabad.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st September, 1922 :—

The monsoon has been active in the Gangetic plain and the central parts of the country. The conditions are slightly disturbed in the north of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the United Provinces, Central India East and the Konkan and local in Assam, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Malabar, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port-Blair, Victoria Point, Tavoy, Diamond-Island, Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Moulmein two; Rangoon one; Akyab three; Darjiling one; Daltonganj three; Cawnpore one; Dehra-Dun Dalhousie two; Sutna one and a half; Masulipatam, Cocanada one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF SEPT. 1922.

	Temp. in shade. Variation from normal	Temp. in shade. Highest temp.	Humidity Highest of reading at 8 hours.	Humidity Lowest reading at 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PUNJAB—							
Bust'n	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 31st	97.1	80.6	77	—	0	—	—0.01
Jask	40.3	0.0	79	—	0	—	—0.06
Muskat	..	9.9	84	—	..	..	..
Do.	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—							
Multan	102.1	2.5	63	—	0.33	—	2.72
Rawalpindi	94.7	79.1	57	—	13.93	—	4.86
Lahore	103.6	—	53	—	6.78	—	6.87
Hissar	101.6	6.4	49	—	7.43	—	1.98
Ambala	95.4	80.3	58	—	23.98	—	+4.39
Delhi	98.8	78.2	55	—	14.28	—	4.38
UNITED PROVINCES							
Agra	89.6	78.5	82	0.54	19.92	—	+0.16
Mainpuri	84.7	78.5	91	..	29 62	—	+10.71
Jhansi	86.0	76.0	89	0.43	29.53	—	+2.09
Cawnpore	84.0	78.1	93	1.10	37.90	—	+12.10
Allahabad	81.1	77.9	95	0.76	34.96	—	+6.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	97.9	79.4	71	..	0	—	—3.09
Karachi	82.0	77.1	83	..	1.66	—	—3.88
Ajmer	86.2	74.0	86	..	9.60	—	—6.16
Jaipur	85.6	74.2	86	0.07	4.31	—	—4.08
Kotah	84.6	76.2	93	0.32	20.95	—	+0.89
Mount Abu	71.0	62 4	97	..	32.45	—	—15.69
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	87.4	75.5	81	—	5.35	—	—6.46
Dwarka	83.1	75.0	84	0.31	5.78	—	—9.53
Veraval	81.9	76.3	84	0.01	5.66	—	—9.67
Rajkot	82.0	72 0	90	0.66	10.58	—	—10.89
Bhavnagar Para	98 2	74.0	78	0.18	12.06	—	—5.91
Surat	86.4	75.4	84	0.20	31.54	—	—1.88
Ahmedabad	87 6	70.2	79	—	24.29	—	—0.33
Deesa	89 2	76 0	74	—	18.10	—	—1.38
Neemuch	88.7	72.3	88	0.09	25.60	—	+2.60
Indore	88.1	71.8	79	..	20.09	—	—3.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES							
Jubbulpore	76.9	74.3	93	0.65	43.43	—	—0.38
Saugor	75.7	74.0	94	0 27	37.21	—	+3.92
Hoshangabad	80.7	73.6	93	0.08	28.54	—	—8.02
Khandwa	87 6	75 8	94	—	6.94	—	—12.1
Akola	90 7	73.9	70	—	24.04	—	+1.96
Amraoti	86.1	73.9	78	—	20.42	—	—2.80
Nagpur	86.6	76.8	72	..	20.13	—	—10.61
Chanda	84.7	76.6	86	0.26	34.57	—	—3.54
Raipur	87.5	75.7	89	..	40.25	—	+3.11
KONKAN—							
Bombay	84.4	77.4	85	0.18	62.93	—	+4.62
Ratnagiri	83.2	74.0	84	0.51	91.02	—	+7.28
Marmugao	81.8	75 0	95	0.19	82.30	—	+3.71
Karwar	81.9	75.8	91	0.08	93.70	—	—3.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	89.1	71.0	70	..	8.33	—	—4.89
Ahmednagar	88.2	67.4	63	—	7.76	—	—4.19
Poona	83.4	67.9	76	—	12.64	—	—3.65
Sholapur	94.9	69.7	10	—	11.58	—	—3.23
Bijapur	89 4	68.0	79	—	4.70	—	—3.46
Belgaum	77 2	66.0	5	0.11	34.84	—	—2 05
Aurangabad	88.2	67.8	77	0.33	16.31	—	—1.49
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.7	72 4	83	—	17.50	—	—2.57
Hyderabad	84.4	70.4	83	0.63	—	—	—
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalore	84.0	74.2	90	0.21	110.52	—	+11.78
Calicut	81.0	75.8	93	0.08	93.47	—	+11.67
Cochin	83.8	74.2	86	0.13	71.82	—	+6.50
Colombo	86.0	6.6	85	..	13.81	—	—2.80
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	88.2	75.2	84	0.20	13.67	—	—4.31
Bellary	93.7	73.2	58	..	1.31	—	—5.00
Cuddapah	96.3	76.1	70	0.11	9.80	—	—8.22
Madras	90.8	78.2	73	0 01	9.39	—	—1.66
Bangalore	82.1	65.6	80	0.44	8.82	—	—3.88
Coimbatore	87.3	70.1	69	—	3.80	—	—0.62
Trichinopoly	97.4	78.3	60	—	4.61	—	—2.22
Negapatam	92 3	76.7	71	0.32	8.42	—	+1.37

MONEY AND SHARE-MARKET

Sept. 2.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-14-6.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26-14-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26-15-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92-6-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 92-6-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 92-9-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 14/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 12.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 17/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M[st D A 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 9/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 19/32.
Tone of Exchange :—Quiet Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 365.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M[st D A Frcs. 385.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 375.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 166.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D[st D P Rs. 161½.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 201.
On Singapore selling D D Rs. 180½.
On New York Bank's selling D D 348.
London Gold ready sh. 92-5.
London Silver ready d 35-2.
London Silver forward d. 35-2.
Tone of Silver Steady Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.46½.
French Exchange Frcs. 57.30.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.50.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 66.60.
Italian Exchange Liras. 101.00.
German Mrks. 5500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Anniversary celebration of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji at the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal, 4-30 p.m., Girgaum Back Road, Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyebji to preside.

Municipal Corporation, special meeting, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.

Poona Races: 1st meeting, 3rd Day.

University Senate Meeting: C. J. Hall, 5-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

Municipal Corporation, 3-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 8.

Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m. (S. T.)

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.
VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9	30	15	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter c. 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	10
Poona Express	19	45	7	50
* Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	12	0
Madras Express... ...	21	40	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail...	13 35	16 0
Gujerat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 3	22 45
Kathiawar Express ...	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PAISA FUND MELA.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, for presenting Mr. Kanade of the Paisa Fund Mela with a gold-medal in recognition of his services in connection with the Paisa Fund Mela.

THE BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Managing Committee will be held in the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Sardar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, (above Apollo Street Post Office) to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Business:—Rent Act Amendment Bill.

"NATIONAL EDUCATION."

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Pro. D. R. Gharpure, Secretary, Tilak-Maha-Vidyalaya will deliver a public lecture, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Gandharv Mahavidyalaya. The subject is: "National Education."

GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.
BY BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj Mr. Trimbak Appaji Kulkarni, will deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Social Reforms," to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. in Bori's Chawl, (opposite the Star Cinema, Grant Road Tram Terminus), on the occasion of Shri Ganapati Utsav, at the late Mr. Dhontiba Panduji Banker. Mr. Krishnarao Arjun Kelusker will preside.

BY LALITKALADHARSHA NATAK MANDALI GANPATI UTSAV MANDAL.

To-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. Lecture by Prof. Chapekar on "Art and Knowledge," and at 10 p.m. Musical concert.

BY WORLI RESIDENTS.

To-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. Mr. G. N. Sahsrabodhe Secretary, Social Service League will deliver a lecture on Jana Seva (Public Service) with the help of Magic Lantern.

BY KANDEWADI RESIDENTS.

The residents of Keshavaji Naik's Chawl, Kandewadi, will celebrate the Ganapati Festival by a musical concert by Professor Madhavrao Lele at 9-30 p.m. to-day (Monday).

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO MR. G. D. SAVARKAR.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Tilak Swarajya Sangh (Bombay Branch) there will be a public meeting at the Marwari Vidyalaya to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to accord public reception to Mr. G. D. Savarkar lately released from the Sabarmati gaol. Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

A preliminary meeting of friends of the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., and all those who are interested in the Co-operative Movement in this Presidency to promote which he did so much, will be held at the office of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, (Sardar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort), to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to arrange for a public meeting to honour the memory of the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., and to devise measures to perpetuate his name in a suitable manner. The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt., will preside.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

200 yards of rupees have been collected in the scheme of raising "a mile of rupees."

G. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As a result of the recent Bye-election to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, held at Dadar on the 26th ultimo, the following persons have been duly elected:—(1) Mr. K. A. Subramaniam, (2) Mr. I. S. Patel, (3) Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami, (4) Mr. J. R. Deo, (5) Mr. S. J. Tendulkar and (6) Mr. V. N. Khanolkar.

PROVINCIL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE 1922.

The Conference Committee, which has been appointed to organize the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference to be held at Bombay on the 9th, 10th and 11th December next, will hold its second meeting on the 11th instant to prepare a list of subjects to be placed before the Conference and to fix a date for the election of delegates. Societies and individual Co-operators who have yet to send the names of subjects deserving in their opinion to be discussed at the Conference, should send them so as to reach the Secretaries of the Conference not later than the 8th instant.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE BORAH MOSQUE CASE.

CASE ADJOURNED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. S. G. Vernekar, Bar-at-Law at the last hearing, presented an application on behalf of Messrs. Abdulla Fazalbhoy and Musaji Sheikh Yusufalli, two members of the Dawoodi Borah community and Justices of the Peace, praying that His Worship's order dated 25th August 1922 issued at the instance of Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy prohibiting the public from entering the premises of the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitarium on Queen's Road for a period of two months, ht rescinded or modified in a manner as His Worship deemed fit. The Court was packed to its utmost capacity with a large number of Borahs who had come to hear the case.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law with Mr. N. N. Saher, Bar-at-Law appeared for the petitioners, while Mr. Acworth, Solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb. Mr. Bhulabhoy J. Desai, Bar-at-Law with Mr. Fereira, Solicitor, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the petitioners continued after pointing out at great length that every Mussalman has a right to enter a mosque and pray there, because it was the house of God and no Mahomedan could be prohibited from entering it, that if his Worship was satisfied that in the interests of public peace and tranquility he (the Magistrate) had to close down the mosque, he was entitled to do so, and the result of that order would be that the Magistrate would hand over that mosque, according to his Worship's statement, to the family of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, at any rate for two months and nobody else could go there in contravention of that order. In the application, it was stated that there was danger of tranquility and likelihood of breach of peace. Both the statements made in the application were absolutely false and he would with greater emphasis say that His Worship was led to believe that there was a meeting of a large number of Bohras at the Badri Mahal where the resolution was passed with the express intention of taking forcible possession of the Sanatorium and rushing in the mosque. He further argued that they (the respondents) in one breath cavilled at that matter and in another breath said that they could not legally prevent it. That was the false statement made by them to mislead His Worship to make that order with a view to get their object accomplished.

The Counsel, then, commented on the various allegations made in the affidavit of the respondent saying that they were false. He, therefore, asked His Worship to rescind the order.

RESPONDENT'S CONTENTION.

Mr. B. J. Desai's contention was that the charge of humiliating H. H. the Mullaji Saheb or the community was utterly baseless. The petitioners said that by reason of His Worship's order their religious worship would be interfered with, but he contended that that was not so. As a matter of fact every order in the section passed in the interest of public tranquility subordinated the rights of a person. Therefore every order under section 144 must interfere with the exercise of the private rights of individuals. The next question was so far as the petitioners were concerned whether the application was "bonafide." One of the applicants had never gone to the mosque and the other had not been there for the last five years. It was, no doubt, vaguely asserted that hundreds of Bohras since 1917 had visited the mosque for prayers. He asserted that the last Mulla who was appointed by them was excommunicated by the Mullaji Saheb.

At this juncture the Magistrate enquired of Mr. Jinnah whether it was a fact that the Mulla appointed by them was excommunicated by the Mullaji Sahib. Mr. Jinnah replied in the affirmative.

The real point was, Mr. Desai continued, that His Worship's order as it stood, did not interfere with the religious tenets. The substance of the whole evidence really amounted to t is that there were admitted differences between the parties that the mosque had not been availed of by people who intended using it and whether they were refused admission. Under the circumstances, therefore, the counsel submitted that the order passed by the Magistrate should stand.

His Worship said that as the copies of the affidavits filed by the respondents were not supplied to the clients of Mr Jinnah in time, he should have an opportunity of replying to them. He, therefore adjourned the case till Wednesday next at 4.30 p.m.

His Worship, as a citizen suggested to the parties concerned, if there was any chance of ending this dispute as lakhs of rupees, were already spent. He did not say about that small matter but of the whole of the dispute

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Murlidhar Ramlal, a Marwari munim in the employ of one Amolakchand Mulchand, was charged with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 8,203 and did wilfully and with intent to defraud and falsify the books of accounts belonging to Sitaram Gopilal, the complainant.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution.

Sitaram Gopilal, a munim in the firm of Amolakchand Mulchand, said he knew the accused. He had examined the books of his firm. He produced his "chithi nondh" and an entry under date 8th June 1922 showing that 2 hundis of Rs. 2,600, one of Rs. 2,000 and the other of Rs. 600, were sent to them by their Agents at Shegaon. The hundi was drawn by the Jamnadas Narsi Ginning and Pressing Company, Ltd. in favour of their agent, Godhuram Mangalchand. The entry was in the handwriting of the accused. He had examined his "khata" book with regard to the corresponding entry in respect of these two hundis. There was no entry in regard to the hundis of Rs. 2,000. Witness went and enquired about the Hundi of Rs. 2,000 at the office of Jamnadas Narsi Ginning and Pressing Company. The accused had endorsed that Hundi showing that the amount was received. His firm had got an account with the Central Bank of India. He made enquiries in respect of that sum from the Central Bank of India, and was informed that the money was not paid. His enquiries showed that the accused had brought Rs. 1,000 from Messrs. Bruel and Company. There was no entry made in the books of his firm. Altogether in that manner the accused committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,203-6-0.

Hiralal Chunilal, cashier in the firm of Messrs. Bruel and Company said that on 31st of July last he made payment to the accused of Rs. 1,000. The accused had signed a receipt for that amount.

Gopalrao Anant Ullar, a clerk in the Central Bank of India said that he did not find any amount of Rs. 5,203-6-0 paid in to the credit of the firm.

The accused in pleading guilty said he was employed in the complainant's firm for the last ten years as a clerk. The complainant knew that he was doing satta (speculation) business. He admitted having spent Rs. 8-203-6 belonging to his master in satta business.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MOUNT MARY FESTIVAL.

The annual feast of Mount Mary is ushered in by a Novena preparatory for the feast. This year it falls on the 10th instant and the Novena commenced on the 1st instant, large congregations attending the first day Novena Masses and invoking the aid, protection and blessing of "Our Lady of the Mount." During the festival season some thousands of people pour into Bandra, so it is to be hoped the Bandra Municipality will keep the roads leading to Mount Mary Church and its approaches in good order as also the Street lamps.

TAJ STRIKE.

STILL CONTINUING.

The Taj Mahal Strike continues as before. Some more Madrasees arrived on Saturday. This news has had no effect on the Strikers believing as they do that, without the Headwaiters who have grown old in the Service at the Taj and the Green's and without the staff trained under them, it is not possible to carry on work. Inspector Naden and Sergeant Longman, with the help of the Time-keeper, have been busy serving summonses on some of the strikers. Not all the strikers are prosecuted under Sec. 441 and 447 I. P. Code. Of the strikers against whom the summonses have been taken out, not all could be served as they were not present when the Police officers came. One accused was, it is alleged, caught by the hair and his head knocked against a wall because it appears he declined to give his name. Another while he was getting down the stairs was caught, assaulted, served with summons, and taken to the Police Station and charged for refusing to give his name. He was bailed out later on. Apart from these two untoward incidents the strikers have been admirably peaceful in their behaviour. The strikers went in a body to mass in the morning. In the evening at 5 p.m. they met at Wellington Mews. After the recitation of the Rosary and the Litany of the B. V. Mary special prayers were offered to the Saints to help them. Then they proceeded to discuss the latest news in the Taj and to-day's meeting of the Indian Cooperative Navigation Company. They then paid a visit to the Church of the Holy name of Jesus at Wodehouse Road and dispersed.

SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED.

On Sunday the strikers went to Confession and Communion. They were asked the previous day to make their conscience quite clear so that they might review the whole period of the strike and decide in the light of their present experience whether they should continue struggle. They met at Wellington Mews at 9 a.m. They recited the Rosary and "The Litany of the B. V. Mary. The Taj and the Green's employees have special devotions to certain Catholic Saints. While the strikers were at prayers Inspector Naden, Sergeant Longmand and the Time-keeper arrived. They stood at the door throughout the prayers and through part of the business of the meeting, then quietly withdrew without serving the summonses.

The strikers reviewed, their attitude in the light of the lofty principles laid down by Pope Leo XIII, a part of whose "Encyclical" was read there. Convinced of the justness of their cause the strikers dispersed with determination to presss on.

THE POPE AND NON-VIOLENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am surprised to find that you attempt to make your readers believe that the Pope has not condemned the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi on account of the "differences of climate, religion, politics and colour". It is true that Mahatma Gandhi is a world-wide figure, but it cannot be denied that, owing to false propaganda against India, quite a wrong impression can be formed of our saintly leader by honest men outside India.

Moreover the Vatican does not easily condemn the unjust actions of civil authorities. Witness the voluntary death of Mr. Terrence MacSwiney. He non-co-operated unto the very last even with the food given to him by the British authorities, and his heroic and painful death earned him the admiration and sympathy of the whole world. He was a Catholic and received the beautiful rites of the Church before his death. But not a word of protest or condemnation was raised by our late Holy Father against the cold apathy of the British Government. Take again the instance of Archbishop Mannix, a Prince of the Catholic Church. If we here in India felt that the treatment accorded to him was unbecoming of his position, what must be the feelings in the Vatican? And still the Vatican thought it prudent to be silent. Though these personages differ from Mahatma Gandhi in certain respects, I submit that these cases sufficiently prove that the Pope is no way influenced by "differences of climate, religion, politics and colour".

However, it is certainly advisable to win the moral support of the "head of the Greatest Church in Christendom" to our noble cause. All that is needed for this purpose is foreign propaganda. Who ever thought that the late Pope, His Holiness Benedict XV, was in entire sympathy with the Turks, until the Khilafat Deputation had an interview with him. I would also suggest that, since India is leading a spiritual warfare, India should hasten to have a permanent representative in the Spiritual Court of Europe.—Yours, etc.

JOE.

Bandra, Sept. 1.

DEATH FROM COLLAPSE OF A BALCONY.

The central balcony of the second floor of a house belonging to Mr. Vithaldas Liladhar of Princess Street suddenly gave way and fell down along with one Rambahadubrsing Mahipatsing, a aged 35 who was standing on it at the time. A boy named Yesu Tanoo, aged about 15 in the employ of Dr. Ghia who keeps his dispensary on the ground floor of the house, just then came out on to the footpath and was struck on the head by the stones of the falling balcony. His skull and lower jaw were fractured and he died in the G. T. Hospital in the evening where he was removed for treatment. Rambahadur had his right fore-arm and three ribs fractured and is in hospital for treatment

REPORTED THEFT.

Mahomed Yusufalli, a goldsmith residing on the first floor of a house in Mirza Street has made a report to the Police that at 7 a.m. on the 1st instant his grandfather Vallibhai, locked the door of his room and went to offer prayers in the mosque in Sheikh Memon Street. On his return at 12 noon he found the hasp on the door broken and the door open. On entering the room he found that jewellery and cash of the value of Rs. 8,293 stolen.

SHREE GANESH UTSAV MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) in Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street, when Mr. K. F. Nariman will deliver a lecture on the subject Political situation and importance of unity when Mr. B. N. Motiwala will preside.

"WAKE UP INDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I welcome the letters you published on "Wake Up India." I expected a larger crop. I observe with pleasure that the letters are notably free from vituperation. I wish they were equally free from misrepresentation, misconstruction and uncharitableness. Neither charity nor truth has prevented "An Indian" from insinuating that some leaders *"spoil the play"* and the cause of Swaraj on account of *"immediate gains and personal whims, and profit-and-loss calculations."* Neither charity nor truth has stopped "M. H. K." from writing that "Mr. Baptista, to serve his political ends, tries to ridicule the khaddar movement." What ends? I have no end to serve, no axe to grind except the end of Swaraj for India. Neither frowns nor favours, neither saints nor Satans can make me deviate from the path to Swaraj as I perceive it. For nearly 30 years I have pursued this path according to my lights bearing in mind that no man is infallible, in political affairs, not even saints. In 1899 I asked Tilak to start a Home Rule League to agitate and demand the transfer of political power in place of "a voice" or "patch-work redress of specific grievances", over which the Congress used to wax eloquent. He declared it was premature. "We cannot persuade a dozen men to join us." It was only in 1915 he took it up. At the Bombay Provincial Congress held at Poona in 1915 I advocated in my presidential address the formation of a Home Rule League. The result was the establishment of the Indian Home Rule League, of which I was elected President. It was the first League of the kind in India though Mr. Montagu in his Report gives priority to Mrs. Besant's League. I have, therefore, been playing the game for a generation before the khaddar patriots saw the light of day. I am mentioning these facts not to claim any credit for myself, but only to remind my critics and detractors that I am an old stager at the game of politics, and have walked in the same path that I do now for 30 years and that most of my critics had then strayed into the paths of smiles and sunshine and have only recently taken to the way of the Cross, but unfortunately not yet to the way of the Cross that leads to Swaraj.

I welcome criticism. Nothing stimulates me more than criticism; the severer, the better, provided it is based on reason, knowledge and facts. But it is difficult to tolerate the vapourings of "B. B. N." He ventures to read my feelings as *"cursing both Mr. Gandhi and his gang"* for ungratefully stultifying *"all the good work done by me."* Is this not a wicked attempt to provoke the hostility of those who venerate Mahatma Gandhi against me personally? And yet I openly spoke of Mahatma Gandhi as "the voice of India, the voice of Time, and *may be* the voice of God Himself." I have nowhere *asked* my "foolish countrymen . . . not only to use khaddar, but also to boycott the mill industry of India." This is an unpardonable misrepresentation of my sentiments. I have nowhere alleged "that the principle underlying the policy of khaddar is one of hatred", and nothing I have alleged justifies the inference "that the policy of non-violent non-cooperation . . . is not based upon truth and love but upon hatred and falsehood." Evidently "B. B. N." is an expert in drawing upon his imagination. I have not the slightest doubt that neither Mahatma Gandhi nor any genuine colleagues of his, desire, or intend anything but love and truth. Neither would they hesitate for one moment to reprobate all falsehood and hatred. Mahatma Gandhi has given abundant proof of this. But there is equally no doubt that there are black sheep in the fold. But whether there be black sheep or not, I am personally convinced that the khaddar policy "has produced more hate than I have ever witnessed before", though it never desired nor intended it. This may be attributable to the infirmities of mankind, or as Mahatma Gandhi put it, to the painful fact that people were not yet fit for *Satya and Ahimsa.* I have asked several prominent personages in the Congress camp and they confessed with pain that hate against the British has enormously increased. This is reflected in the complaint of "unfriendliness to Britain" coming from Lancashire. It is corroborated by many Indian Christians and Parsis in Bombay who have to put up with the changed attitude of non-Christians to themselves. In fact the alarm once spread so greatly among the Indian Christians that they were preparing with fortitude and faith in God for a wholesome massacre. I interviewed scores of priests and laymen to assure them that no such apprehension was justifiable. But I should like to mention what my own friends and family experienced on the day the Prince of Wales landed in Bombay. My nephew was told by khadi patriots to close his dispensary as he might otherwise be molested. A Pathan patient upon hearing this brought a few of his friends to protect him. My brother was way-laid and his neck-tie and Solo *topee* were taken away from him forcibly. My niece returning from some entertainment given by her medical friends upon her passing the M.B.B.S. Examination, was chased by a gang and escaped by taking refuge in the Widows' Home in Sheppard Road. My nephew and his Pathans accidentally saw her there and brought her home. I was myself caught by a youngster who wanted my hat and tie. When I wrang his ears for him, he shouted for help which brought on the scene 3 or 4 men in khadi, but when they recognised me they shouted *"Baptista Kaka ki Jai."* Five of my friends who have the fullest sympathy for the Indian demand for Swaraj were severely assaulted. Two priests were similarly assaulted. One was almost killed. Mahatma Gandhi himself does not live a holier life than these two priests. None of these have complained or demanded compensation. The clothes of Christians, not being khaddar and being European in style, act almost like a red rag to a bull, among some devotees of the khadi cult. I have several times been hustled in tram cars. On one occasion when a mill-hand observing the hustling reprimanded the Gujerati in khaddar telling him who I was, he changed hostility into humility actually falling at my feet and apologising in a public tram car. Neither my fellow-coreligionists nor I ever experienced such treatment before the khaddar policy was inaugurated. We can only bear evidence according to our experience. My own experience is corroborated in many quarters. It is for this reason that I wrote:—"In the name of love it has produced more hate than I have ever witnessed before. Ask yourself is this true or not? Do not deceive yourself." The proper duty of genuine devotees of love and truth is not to close their eyes to obvious facts, but to strive to stop the policy that has such untoward and undesired results. It is grotesque, if not mischievous, to misconstrue my grievance in this respect into "the most untruest cut of all" and make it the basis of a false charge against me "that the principle underlying the policy of khaddar is one of hatred of an unprecedented character." It is not the principle, but the unworkability of the principle that, is at the bottom of the evil. I regret the length of this letter, and must reserve further discussion for my next letter; but I would ask your readers to wait till I have finished replying.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Aug. 31.

SERVICE TO HIS COUNTRY.

KEY NOTE OF DADABHAI'S LIFE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsi Association the anniversary of the death of Dadabhai Naoroji was celebrated on Sunday morning at the Empress Theatre, Dr. Jivanji J. Mody presiding.

The President said there were many great men in this world, but for the good and the uplift of the world, they wanted great and good men, and such a man was Dadabhai Naoroji. They had gathered there to pay their tribute to a great and good man. Let them be good at home, the speaker told the young men. If they were good at home, they would be good in the town and the country and then in the world. Unless they were good in their houses, they could not do good to the world. He asked them to lead a completely good, completely perfect life, like Dadabhai Naoroji. Perseverence was one of the greatest virtues which Dadabhai Naoroji possessed in a very large measure and it was that which kept him struggling throughout life.

Sir G. K. Parakh said it did good to them to think of those good and great men who had done good to the world, for by so doing they also could act up to their ideals. He then gave an account of the life and work of Dadabhai and said they must follow in the footsteps of Dadabhai.

INDIA AS HIS MOTHERLAND.

Mr. P. D. Nanavati said Parsis could not be sufficiently thankful to Dadabhai Naoroji for the service he had done to this country, in raising it in the scale of nations. He did not make the mistake of thinking that Iran alone was his country and India was not. He, on the other hand, thought of India as his Motherland and as such he tried to raise it. All their present prosperity and greatness was due to the tolerance of that great community which had received them in this land with open heart and Parsis could not be sufficiently thankful to them for that? It should be their duty to do common service to all communities. Their services could not be gauged by the Khan Sahibships or Khan Bahadurships they might win for themselves. Their ideal must be work for the sake of work and service for its own sake. He prayed God that the Parsi community might have many more men like Dadabhai.

Dastur Manokji N. Dhalla said Dadabhai Naoroji played no small part in forming New India, although he himself was born in Old India. He had taught them the lesson of unselfish service to his country, by every means in his power, so long as he had any energy left to him. Among his many other great qualities, that of infinite capacity for doing work was his. His energy was something abnormal. He began the service of the mankind, as soon as he left his college and gave to others freely of what he had. India had not advanced politically at that time, as she had now. She was not politicaly awakened then and Dadabhai did the very difficult work of a pioneer. They could not imagine the difficulties that lay in the path of a pioneer—in a new field—whose duty it was to rouse the country from its age-long lethargy and that work fell to the lot of Dadabhai. Life was always a struggle and that was typical of Dadabhai. It was difficult for men who possessed privileges, which they had gained by means both fair and foul, to give them up, and Dadabhai's work was a long-drawn struggle in that direction. In that arduous work there was no tinge of selfishness, throughout his long life. They were fortunate in being born in the formative period of their country, and they had now passed the landmark of Dadabhai Naoroji. In their work for the uplift of their country they could not have a better inspiration and better guide than the life of Dadabhai Naoroji, to celebrate whose anniversary they had met there.

Mr. M. N. Kotwal said Dadabhai's life-work was to rouse the people to the realisation of their rights as men. It was no small thing to make thirty crores of people realise their rights. History was composed of the lives of great men, such as that of Dadabhai. Let the Parsis not rest content with what they had already done, but let them press forward to their goal inspired with the example of Dadabhai Naoroji.

Mr. R. J. Bhasania sang some fine songs in the interval.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency received H. H. the Maharaja of Dewas, (Senior) at Government House on Saturday morning.

His Excellency was present at the Races the same afternoon and presented the Aga Khan Cup.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. H. Mackenzie arrived at Government House on Saturday.

The Governor of Bihar and Orissa will hold a Durbar at Government house, Ranchi on September 14th (A. P.)

POONA RACES.

1ST MEETING 3RD DAY WEDNESDAY 6TH SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES.

THE LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Capt. J. B. Browne's ch e g Red Turk, aged.
Major J. H. McCudden's b e g Truneneon, aged.
Mr. E. S. Sword's b ch g Corkscrew, aged.
Mr. J. M. Hugo's ch aus g Johnson, aged.
Mr. H. N. Weber's b aus g Irim, aged.
Capt. J. H. Wilkinson's g aus g Carbide, aged.
Capt. R. S. King and Mr. T.G. Atherton's br e g Elham Valley, aged.
Col. Comdt. A. J. Poole and Major G. R. Marriott's b aus g Traveller, aged.
Capt. F. V. Spooner's b aus g Tugboat, aged.
Messrs. F. W. Byass and R. B. Sheppard's ch g Reigning Star, aged.
Messrs. F. W. Byass and R. B. Sheppard's b e g Lesto, aged.
Capt. H. Mc A. Richard's ch s af g Shernetta, 6 years.
Capt. J. H. Wallington's b aus g What Next, aged.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

COLTS' MATCH.

This two-days' match which constitutes a clash between two representative Parsee teams commenced on Saturday on the Parsee Gymkhana ground. Two strong teams were out, despite the fact that some noted Parsee bats could not take part in the contest. "Dolly" Kapadia and M B Vatcha the veteranan Parsee left handed batsman, captained the opposing teams which looked, at least on paper, as evenly balanced as could be.

D. K. Kapadia, team had the first knock and as a result of the day's play had 141 to their credit. Ideal weather conditions prevailed till 5-30 p.m. when a sharp shower brought play to and end. The wicket was fast and fairly true, though the ball broke a lot and at least one wicket was spilt due to uncerain turning of a fast delivery.

The first two players, Reporter and R. D. Kerawalla, fell to R. Balsara, a slow and tricky left-hander. Neither batsman felt comfortable with his balls. S. Colah was dismissed by a very smart catch by H. Vajifdar off his own ball, for 22. D. K. Kapadia, whose batting was the feature of the evening, played a characteristically dashing game. His half century included five fours. Kalapesi, who played an unusually fitless game, tried to run himself into form but Vajifdar was too much for him and cut him off in the only full of his innings. Vatcha then took charge of the ball and stemmed the flow of runs. Patsotia and S. A. Daruwalla were dismissed for six runs bttween them, while D K Kapadia was clean bowled with a slow delivery which he tried to chop. K. J. Mistri tried to run matters but when 17 skied the ball which Vajifdar held. The side was thus out for 141 at 4.56 p.m.

M. B. Vatcha's team opened well with 18 runs with no wickets down. Elchidana and Badshaw, who were batting continued their innings on Sunday.

D. K. KAPADIA'S TEAM.

M. R Reporter b Balsara	1
R. D. Kerawalla b Balsara	5
S. Colah c and b Vajifdar	22
D. K. Kapadia b Vatcha	58
B. Kalapesi c Vajifdar b Vatcha	5
Palsotia st. b Vatcha	1
S. A Daruwalla l-b-w b Vatcha	5
H. Baria b Daruwalla	0
F. Mistri b Daruwalla	9
K. J. Mody c Vajifdar b Manekshaw	17
R. Jamshedji (not out)	0
Extras	18
Total	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vajifdar	9	3	25	1
R. Balsara	7	0	25	2
P. Daruwalla	13	2	37	2
M. B. Vatcha	10	1	31	4
Manekshaw	1.1	0	5	1

M. B. VATCHA'S TEAM.

Rain interfered with what promised to be a day's interesting cricket on the various Gymkhana grounds yesterday. The Colts' match which was resumed on the Parsee Gymkhana ground yesterday ended without a result due to showers of rain an hour after start. Elchidana and Badshaw the overnight not outs were dismissed for barely seven runs between then, Elchidana having to his credit 13 runs in all, including 11 from Saturday's play. Gandhi was out for 2 and only Vajifdar played anything like a redeeming game for his 15. The score sheet showed:—

VATCHA'S ELEVEN.

Elchidana	13
Badshaw	4
S. Gandhy	2
H. J. Vajifdar	15
K. Irani. A. J. Doctor, Manekshaw, R. Balsara, M. B. Vatcha, Kheshwalla and P. Daruwalla did not bat.	
Total	36

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. CUSTOMS.

This was another interesting match on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground. The Customs team which included some noted players was further reinforced by the addition of some players from the Islam Gymkhana. The home team had also a strong team out and interest was heightened by the appearanced of C. K. Naidu in the Hindu team. Neither side could play off its whole number. The score at the end was:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S. M. Dalvi (Retired)	41
B. D. Jog (Retired)	51
C. K. Naidu c Shaikh b Clarke	29
C. L. Naidu (not out)	17
S. Errum (not out)	37
Jai, V. A. Dalvi, C. H. and C. M. Rana, Godambe, R. S. Patel did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total (for 1 wkt.)	172

CUSTOMS.

Botawalla b S. Errum	29
Masani, c C. K. Naidu b C. L. Naidu	0
Khambatta run out	6
Bhanpoo b S. R. Godambe	13
Bham c C. K. Naidu b Godambe	7
Clarke (not out)	12
D Shaik (not out)	2
Botawalla (jnr.), R. A. Wagle, Vaidya and another did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	80

FATAL NOSE-CUTTING OUTRAGE.

PROPOSED PUNITIVE POLICE AT VESAVA.

In addition to the two men who died in the Andheri Hospital as a result of wounds inflicted on them in the recent rioting at Vesava, another fisherman by the name of Kasinath Poshia, who was alleged to have been the victim of a cowardly attack made on him in the same village in which he received a nasty cut on the nose and sustained other injuries, also died in the same hospital the other day.

On account of such brutal outrages it is said Government contemplate saddling the village with a punitive police. Anyhow one thing has been made very clear and that is that in a place like Vesava no liquor shops should be allowed to exist as they only add fuel to the fire

In connection with the nose-cutting outrage five men are in police custody.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, September 4, 1922.

BOTTOMLEY—AND OTHERS.

The Government profess to be unable to distinguish political prisoners from common felons. The Penal Code, which commands scriptural authority and supersedes some of the obligations of ordinary decency, recognises no distinction between Mahatma Gandhi and Gunner Eaton, whose essay in Imperialism resulted in the hacking of a "native" chowkidar to death. Eaton was recommended for mercy by jury and the Judge who agreed that it was his first hot weather in India, apparently an extenuating circumstance for murder. Under the cue, the Government sent the murderer to penal servitude and he is presumably enjoying the dignity of a European prisoner. It occasionally happens that convicts are allowed to redeem their past by services in a national emergency. Should his services be so required, of course for the advantage of the nation, he will have the opportunity of fighting, as he did once for King and country. In other words, events might end in "As you were." The political prisoner's scope of life is however, limited and enjoying no notice in the eye of the Law he has to drink what is deemed by the authorities to be the bitter cup of humiliation. A number of political prisoners in Barisal were flogged for contumacious conduct. They did not stand up when the Superintendent arrived. The rite of *"Sirka-ko-Salaam"* is administered in many ways for the edification of prisoners and the exaltation of the officers who stand as symbols of British Power. The Barisal prisoners, three or four of them, refused to do obeisance and incurred the displeasure of the authorities. They were flogged on the triangle under the sanction of Government. There are records of hardy Norsemen punishing each other by the process of partly flaying the skin and applying salt at the crimson surface. The victim would sometimes ejaculate what corresponded in those far-off times to the noble cry of "Sarkar-ko-Salaam." According to the Bengal Government's admission, the Jail Code allows the lashing of incorrigible "cases" with canes, half-an-inch in diameter. So it was done. They could have had some further refinements of cruelty if they were in the humour to stretch a point in favour of discipline. For, according to a correspondent, it would seem that the Jail Codes could be made to yield comprehensive authority for the maintaining of discipline. There is, it appears, a loose formula that, besides the punishments stated, they could resort to methods generically called proper and expedient for the maintenance of discipline. It corresponds to the discretionary power for devouring all and sundry which the bureaucracy had secured in Section 4 of the Press Act. As the deeds of underlings are, by usage, blessed in advance by higher powers in the hierarchy, they may claim the credit for forbearance. Nobody cries shame whatever happens. Such is the inwardness of Jail discipline in practice. The Barisal prisoners were flogged and the Government justified it. Moderate stipendiaries stuck to their guns, legislators talked, but if to-morrow fifty prisoners—outlaws according to a learned M. L. A.—are flogged and their skin whacked into ribbons, the legislators will only play with their jaws. So much for the harmony of justice and the delicacy of kindness with which political prisoners are treated in India. Now and then a Moderate chuckles over the affair because the logic satisfies him that the prisoners having vaunted about braving death might as well put up with less. Cruelty and torture are to some more humiliating than death and they think that prompt slaughter of non-salaaming prisoners would be a concession of compassion when compared with the insult and degradation of torture. And flogging is nothing less than brutal torture. We owe it to some of the Bengal Moderates to note how their feelings revolted against the barbarity practised against the "outlaws," as Mr. Samarth tenderly called them.

There is another picture to compare not with the greater but with the minor mortifications borne by the political prisoners in India. In England a Government would not dare to flog a conscientious objector. Passive resisters at the time of the Non-Conformist revolt against the Education Act and suffragettes during the wilful breach of the law were never tortured. If a Government dare do it, the Ministry would be lynched alive, for the Englishman resents wanton cruelty on his kinsfolk. In Bengal the Government sanctioned the legalised crime and defended it. Not a single "popular" sinecurist would, in like circumstances, reconcile himself to the loss of his job in Reformed India To realise the meanness of petty pin-pricks—like the embargo on Mahatma Gandhi's correspondence, the brutal restrictions on interviews at long periods and the insistence that Bi Amman should learn fluent English before conversing with her sons—let us contrast with them the treatment given to an acknowledged swindler like Bottomley.

"In an interview with a representative of the "Weekly Dispatch," Mrs. Bottomley describes her weekly visits with her daughter, Dollie, to Wormwood Scrubbs. The frequency of the visits is on account of Bottomley's state of health. The meeting-place is in a room not unlike a board room, but rather unlike what one would expect in a prison. There is a large table at which Bottomley, accompanied by two warders, sits face to face with his visitors. The warders seem to be courteous and unobtrusive. She says that "Horace" is considerably thinner, but quite bright and very appreciative and grateful to the officials for their consideration. He spends his leisure in reading history and the works of Charlotte Bronte."

Such is the treatment of Bottomley who had affected to play in his individual life the part of John Bull at large. He betrayed and cheated those whom he professed to protect. Though he typified fraud, he is not treated as a beast. If he is ill, surely it is the duty of a humane Government to relieve his misery, and no decent man would grudge him the society of his family, the courtesy of warders, the unobtrusive behaviour of officials in a brief scene of domestic love.

But contrast it with the treatment of a saint like Mahatma Gandhi, the floggings of young men who on grounds of scruple decline to do the humiliating obeisance asked of them. Nebuchadnezzar threw conscientious objectors into the flames, but the sequel, running till his death, was not happy to him. Bottomley blackmailed and swindled thousands, a corrupt fraud. Many Englishmen and a few Indians, we fancy, would spare him more sympathy and consideration than to Gandhi who, they feared, intended to overturn the Empire and with it the bread-basket. They are mistaken and did not know the Mahatma. Let that pass. What we emphasise is the contrast of treatment and the wretched hypocrisy of officials shrugging their shoulders at the baffling finality of the Penal Code and the Jail Code. The spirit of a Government is greater than its law and the law administered by an autocracy is laid down by itself and altered when it likes. Therefore, when we hear accounts of torture and of melancholy meanness against political prisoners, we totally deny the incapacity of Government to prevent it. All that talk is humbug. But the impartial world will judge aright as it thinks for a moment on Bottomley and "others."

THE G. O. M.

Yesterday the whole of India celebrated the anniversary of the late Grand Old Man of India—Dadabhai Naoroji. His was a life full of faith in the promises of England and never did his faith grow dim. The memory of the G. O. M. will continue to be dearly cherished by his grateful countrymen, in whose ears are still ringing the memorable words he uttered at the Calcutta Congress of 1906 when he gave to them the message of hope and good cheer—the message of *Swaraj*. During the sixteen years that have passed, his message has continued to sustain his countrymen in the great struggle, which, with small beginnings has assumed gigantic proportions and has become to-day the great liberating influence in India. It is a tragic confession of England's failure that to-day the people of India should still be agitating for their natural rights. Repression has failed to crush the spirit of the people and given them a greater incentive to achieve the emancipation of their Motherland. None will forget the services that the G. O. M. rendered to the cause of the Nation by dedicating his life at the altar of the Motherland. His work on behalf of Hindu-Muslim unity is bearing abundant fruit to-day and though he is no longer in our midst in flesh and blood, his spirit is constantly watching over us and blessing the nation on the happy consummation which common suffering has at last forged. His was the clear insight, which foresaw long ago that which others had failed to see and that his watch-words of Hindu-Muslim unity and Swaraj should still continue to inspire and sustain his countrymen in their great struggle is the greatest tribute that a grateful posterity can render to the memory of one who was in every sense a pioneer among India's nation-builders.

Notes of the Day

At the End of His Tether.

Engrossed with his Imperial mission, Mr. Sastri, it seems, can find no time to devote to the Premier's bellicose speech which has caused a flutter in Moderate dovecotes nor to his nods and becks and smiles. Discretion is the better part of valour, they say, and perhaps he has thought it best to apply Nelson's telescope to the Premier's movements. All the same his Imperial cousins have let him down without the least concern. Mr. Sastri left for Australia where the Indian problem was not very acute, with high hopes. He would tactfully put the Young Democracy at ease by straightway conceding their fad of White Australia. Strengthened with his glorious achievements there, he would go to Canada where, though it may not be quite smooth sailing, he would secure some concessions for the domiciled Indians by sweet reasonableness. Even then he would not rest on his oars, but would run down to the States to smash up the Hearst Press. As for South Africa, General Smuts had not invited him and he would wait till the Boer, like a chivalrous knight, sent him an invitation for the battle royal which would be a sight, if not for gods, at least for the demi-gods, whose nods and smiles settle the destiny of millions, to see. But the cruel Fates smiled even as Sastri planned. Australia practically dismissed him with vague promises and the *status quo* and British Columbia has proved much stiffer than he expected. The Japanese menace, if there be a menace in Asiatic colonisation, is of more moment to that Colony than the few Indians. Japan, however, never sends a Sastri or Sastris to plead her case, but backs up her argument with something more substantial than silver-tongued eloquence. Prate as Mr. Sastri may of imperial citizenship and of resolutions of Imperial Conferences, the Canadian is in no mood to concede a single right to Indians which cannot be wrung from him. Cajolery having failed, our Imperial ambassador, unless Reuter has wrongly reported him, put forward the immoral and insulting argument that in a generation or two the Indian community in the Colony would be wiped out and for so long at any rate the Indians should be fairly treated. The Sikhs, who have put up such a brave fight for their country's honour, deserve to live and we do not think they will become extinct. As for the whining argument of sickening mendicancy, all we can say is that only Mr. Sastri is capable of it.

Indian Emigration.

The deputations from Malaya and Ceylon have arrived and are conferring with the Government of India. The question of emigration to Malaya and Ceylon is now before a Committee of the Indian legislature. If there is one problem in respect of which the entire Indian public opinion is unanimous and has strongly expressed itself, it is the problem of Indians overseas. The Government of India have hardly realised how much of the discontent prevailing at present in the country is due to the iniquitous and, in some places, inhuman treatment accorded to the Indian settlers in the Colonies and Dominions. Blinded by racial prejudices, the Colonial Governments have consistently ignored the Indian claims for fair and just treatment. At the persuasion, combined with a threat of violence, of the selfish whites, new disabilities are sought to be imposed on the Indians to whom belongs the credit of developing the industry and commerce of various Colonies, under the false pretext of safeguarding the interests of the "Natives." Evidently when the interests of the Europeans are opposed to those of Indians, all claims of truth and decorum are thrown to the winds and no plea is bad enough to support the "inherent rights" of the ruling race against a "subject" people.

Conditions in Ceylon.

The condition of the Indian labourers working on tea and rubber plantations of Ceylon and Malaya, though not so bad as in Fiji, East and South Africa, is far from satisfactory. Ceylon is fortunately somewhat free from the hideously immoral conditions obtaining in Fiji nor is the housing system there as revoltingly filthy as in Natal. Still both in Ceylon and Malaya the Indian labourer is confronted with serious evils of a different kind. Till very recently he was subjected to the "tundu" system of indebtedness by which he was handed on, under his superintendent or "kangani", from one planter to another with his debt sheet, called "tundu." The traces of this obnoxious "tundu" system, which reduces labourers to virtual slavery, still linger in that island in one form or another. The wages paid to the labourers is hardly sufficient to enable them to keep away the wolf of starvation. In a rubber plantation a most hardworking "coolie" earns but 10 annas a day on the first class estates The rates sink to seven annas on second and third rate estates. And the rubber plantations, according to the estimate even of the unscrupulous exploiters of labour, are the most highly-paid fields of work. The workers on tea plantations are paid much less, their earnings ranging from 4 annas to 7 annas per day. A financial disaster of great magnitude is facing the rubber world since there came a great drop in the price of rubber. Frantic efforts are made both in Ceylon and Malaya to secure once more the higher price by a combined restriction of output which means less labour and lower wages. Unless immediate steps are taken to offer adequate protection to the labourers from the unscrupulous exploitation of the planters, who owe their prosperity to them, it will be too late and their fate will be sealed for ever.

India's Honour Involved.

In Malaya the situation is aggravated by the disproportionate number of men to women. The average there at present is that of 29 women to every 100 men and the danger, as in the case of Fiji, for the plague of vice to break out at any time, is only too real. The new Emigration Rules must, along with guaranteeing equality of treatment, probibit emigration of single individuals, and provide for the emigration only of families. Mr. Andrews recently drew the attention of the public to the grave danger of the immoral influence of the Chinese labourers in Malaya. He wrote:—

"There were other evils which appeared to me to be highly critical. Every year the number of Chinese labourers was increasing and this labour was almost entirely male adult and highly paid. Often the barracks containing the Chinese labourers would be in close proximity to the Tamil labourers' barracks. There was a very alarming risk indeed of the solicitation of the Tamil women by the offers of jewellery and finery, for which the highly paid Chinese labourers could easily afford to pay. The number of these Chinese labourers has, in recent years, very largely increased, and the danger has thus become correspondingly greater."

The Government of India must make it clear to the Ceylon and Malaya deputations of the planters that unless their Governments definitely secure the proper treatment of Indians, India will not allow further emigration to Ceylon and Federated Malaya States. It is a question which concerns the well-being and honour of thousands of India's men and women. It is better that they should face hardships in their own Motherland than that they should fall irretrievably a prey to the unscrupulous methods of the selfish planters and their merciless agents.

Mr. Hitchcock as a Historian?

We are amazed to learn, on the authority of the 'Madras Mail", "that the services of Mr. R. H. Hitchcock are to be utilized for writing a history of the rebellion in Malabar." Mr. Hitchcock, it will be remembered, figured as the plaintiff in a defamation suit against Mr. T. Prakasam and others and our contemporary the "Hindu", for an alleged defamation in connection with certain allegations made against him by Mr. Prakasam and his fellow-members, who made an enquiry into the Ottapallam affair. Mr. Hitchcock's claim was decreed and he was awarded some compensation. However that may be, Mr. Hitchcock, as having been an official closely associated with Mr. Thomas, the Collector, in the administration of the disturbed area, and as generally sharing all the political prejudices of his civilian chief, ought to be the last person to be entrusted with the important task of compiling a history of the disturbances. A work of this kind written by such a man will obviously lack that strict impartiality which is necessary in order to make it useful. As it is, Indian history has suffered considerably in the past from the prejudices of British writers; in fact what most of them have written is not history so much as caricature of Indian men and the affairs of their times. Apart from all this, what are the data on which Mr. Hitchcock will base his great creative effort? The writing of the history of the Malabar tragedy is a task which can be undertaken only by an impartial writer who will dispassionately sift and collate the facts furnished by an impartial committee after due investigation of the causes of the disturbances and the methods adopted to quell them. Fancy a Superintendent of Police, whose conduct in regard to the Moplah train tragedy has been censured, albeit mildly, by the Government of India, being commissioned to write the history of the rebellion! If Mr. Hitchcock wishes to write such a history he is certainly free to do so, but not a pie of the tax-payer's money should be paid to him for the purpose. The Madras Legislative Council should see to it.

The Mahatma.

"The Independent" writes:—

"Lord Winterton boasted the other day in the House of Commons that the bubble of Mr. Gandhi's supernatural attributes was pricked when he was arrested. The Mahatma himself laid no such claim to supernatural powers. He often wrote in 'Young India' that one good thing that would accrue from his incarceration would be the necessary disillusionment of those who believed in his preternatural abilities. But Lord Winterton will be puzzled to hear that the arrest has not deprived the Mahatma of his 'supernatural powers.' An esteemed correspondent writes to us of his recent experience while travelling in a railway train:—Before N. C. O. and my own incarceration, I had not 'stooped' to travel third class. I always felt it was so undignified—leave alone inconvenient. Now how very happy I am to travel third! Besides how very informing is the journey sometimes! The other day, I was talking to a peasant girl or rather she moved to my side attracted by my Gandhi cap, to talk on current topics. After making sure, I was a Chela of the Rishi—for as she told me later C. I. D. men put on Gandhi caps!—she was telling me how very foolish the Government must be to put the Mahatma in prison. 'Well, the Mahatma, we all know, comes out when he likes and goes in when he chooses. We all hear, that some of the best articles in the newspapers are written by him. As Sankara, he can run from one body to another.' The lady added very pathetically that 'we did not think the English Raj was so infatuated as to imagine they could imprison a Mahatma.' Could they not be aware of his divine powers?' Our correspondent says that the lady made a profound impression on him. 'Simple rustic, though she was, I felt she was speaking the truth', adds our correspondent. And we think also that both the lady and the correspondent are right. For the spirit of Mr. Gandhi cannot be imprisoned. It inspires every worker. 'Mahatma' is literally 'a high soul.' And who can chain a soul?"

Dehra Dun Military College.

The College was opened on 13th March by the Prince of Wales, after whom it is named. It is meant to train up candidates to the necessary standard for passing the Sandhurst Entrance Examination. There are 37 cadets at the College, selected perhaps on the principle of rewarding the war services of the martial races of India, for 15 of them come from the Punjab. The educational attainments of the cadets are hopelessly inadequate though it was definitely stated in the prospectus that "special attention should be paid by the nominating and recommending authority to the attainment of candidates in English and mathematics." A deliberate attempt is made at making Anglo-Saxons of the Indian cadets. They live in English style and are drilled into ideas of etiquette such as the Englishman understands it. It would be a marvel if after three years of this hot-house culture, the products of the College do not become, as Macaulay wanted all Indians to become, Indian only in blood and colour but Anglo-Saxon in morals, education and outlook on life. The College is a sop to the Moderates, but India will not be satisfied till it grows into a full-fledged *Indian* Sandhurst.

REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

POINCARE EXPLAINS FOREIGN SITUATION.

NEWS OF ANOTHER CONFERENCE CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Paris.—The Press statement, cabled earlier that another Conference is likely, is confirmed by an announcement issued after the Cabinet Council presided over by M. Millerand to-day, at which M. Poincare explained the foreign situation.

The announcement says that the Cabinet agreed that as moratorium was not accorded to Germay it could only take cognisance of the decision of the Reparations Commission. The Cabinet has decided to reserve the liberty of action as regards the forthcoming German payments until the conditions imposed are carried out, as Belgium, which is entitled to receive the whole of the payments, has not merely accepted but proposed the scheme adopted by the Commission. The Cabinet, however, has decided to insist on the meeting, at the soonest possible moment, of a Conference of all Allies to consider the whole questions of the inter-Allied debts and reparations.

M. POINCARE'S REPLY TO BALFOUR NOTE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

In the course of a lengthy reply to the recent Balfour Note on the inter-Allied war debts, M. Poincare says the French Government highly appreciates the noble and courteous terms of the note. He agrees that the reparations porblem cannot be finally solved unlss it is linked with the problem of inter-Allied debts, and considers that this question should be examined as soon as possible in all its aspects, at a conference of all the Allied States concerned.

M. Poincare proceeds to contend that the inter-Allied war debts and reparations debts cannot be assimilated. The former was contracted for the great common aim which, from the moral point of view, would justify the cancellation, whereas the German reparation debt was the result of wilful destruction and destined for the payment of pensions due to the losses inflicted by Germany. The reparation for the damage wrought must have priority over all other settlements.

Proceeding, M. Poincare says there can be no question of France contemplating any settlement of her war debt so long as her outlay for the reconstruction of the devastated regions is not covered by Germany directly or by a transaction enabling the speediest mobilisation of an adequate portion of Germany's debt; but, once Germany fulfilled this obligation the French Government would not be opposed to the consideration of a general settlement of international debts.

DISTINGUISHING THE DEBTS.

Continuing, he says he is obliged to distinguish between the debts due to the United States and Britain. Part of the former was contracted, he says, after the armistice for the purchase of American stocks which were resold for the benefit of the French Treasury. Moreover, the United States entered the war without her existence being directly threatened, whereas Britain, like France, had to safeguard not only her independence and territory but also the lives, property, and means of existence of her nationals.

M. Poincare then proceeds to contend that the British claim, in equity, should be subject to revision, and says the eventual settlement of inter-Allied debts must be proceeded by the establishment of the amount of debts upon an identical and equitable basis, and the settlement must be as generous as possible. France asks to be treated as she treats her Allies, having no idea of demanding the payment of sums owing to her by the Allies which, at present, would be morally and materially inadmissible.

The reply concludes by saying that, subject to the foregoing reservations, the French, like the British Government, considers the general settlement of these debts if brought about by mutual sacrifices, would be profitable to humanity.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Berlin.—With the exception of the newspapers of the Extreme Right, which declare that the Reparations Commission's decision are unacceptable, the Press generally is relieved that time has been gained, and situation somewhat alleviated, though the extent of the alleviation and Germany's acceptance depend upon the guaranttes demanded by Belgium.

REPARATIONS AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The passing of the reparations crisis has resulted in a strong recovery on the stock exchange. There was also a general really amongst the Continental currencies. The marks after touching 5,150 closed at 5,700.

MOVE TO ARREST EXCHANGE DEPRECIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Berlin.—With a view to arresting the exchange depreciation, Herr Hermes has announced that unrestricted import of raw tobacco is prohibited. The import of various food-stuffs is also being restricted, and the export tax will be raised to sixty per cent. on September 3rd.

It is announced that owing to the serious political situation and the outbreak of food troubles, Herr Richter, Prefect of Police in Berlin, has cancelled his visit to the International Congress of Police Chiefs at New York.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

"A WRONG INFERENCE."

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The "Manchester Guardian," referring to the Premier's recently criticised speech in the House of Commons on the Indian Reforms, thinks the inference drawn in India is contradicted by the Secretary of the Government of India's letter of May 30th to the Provincial Governments on the future arrangements for the Indian Services which it extensively reprints. It says that the circular leaves no doubt about the spirit in which the Government regard the changes now progressing. The paper emphasises there is no idea of forcing British officials in an overruling capacity on the Indian Governments even after India has advanced to the Dominion status.

The "Guardian" refers, in glowing terms, to the work of British officials in India which it describes as a matchless record of devotion and integrity, and says nobody can think, without emotion, of the day when the last representative of Havelocks and Lawrences lay down the task they have discharged with such fidelity. It hopes and believes that if India's progress means that the British official of the last century is to pass from the scene, it does not mean that the men of British birth will no longer serve India. Quick and gifted as her people are, she will still welcome the help from Europe with its long and wide experience. The paper questions whether it is certain that the task of serving India, in future, will be less attractive than in the past.

DEATH OF MR. F. W. DICKINSON.

REUTER'S CHIEF EDITOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

London.—Reuter's announce, with deepest regret, that the Chief Editor, Mr. F. W. Dickinson, died suddenly this afternoon. His death is a severe blow to the Reuter's staff throughout the world, to all of whom his personal distinction and claim, intellectual power and capacity for work endeared him. Few heads of a great organisation could have enjoyed such devotion and filial affection as he inspired among his colleagues. His intellectual attainments were only equalled by his modesty and self-effacement. Not the least among his accomplishments was the gift of languages. He was well-known and highly esteemed not merely in European capitals, but Overseas and in the Dominions, Far East, and India.

Mr. Dickinson was in the office on Friday, to all appearances in the best of health and spirits, having recently returned from the annual holiday to attend the luncheon to the Reuter's staff given by the Chairman, Sir Roderick Jones, in honour of Mr. Dunn, Reuter's General Manager in South Africa, prior to the latter's return to Capetown. Two hours later, Mr. Dickinson went home, merely remarking he felt unwell. Doctors were summoned, but he gradually became worse and died peacefully at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Dickinson had been Chief Editor of Reuter's since 1902, and member of its editorial staff for forty-three years.

ALLIED CONFERENCE.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE CAUSING ANXIETY.

LONDON, September 2.

Is America at last unbending is the question asked in connection with the French Cabinet's suggestion for an All-Allied meeting. It is pointed out that America's representative on the Reparations Commission has been previously gagged by a policy of apparent unconcern but was yesterday permitted to speak and his counsel was admittedly helpful. Reuter's Washington correspondent transmits a statement made at Whitehouse declaring that although time has not yet come for America to enter European arena, her participation eventually is inevitable. Europe, the statement says, is beginning to realise that world-wide rehabilitation depends upon the settlement of the international debt question including reparations and when Europe completely grasps this fact America will no longer withold her counsel. Further testimony to Europe's "awakening" was given in a speech in London by Governor Cox who declared he had been recently impressed by stupendous democratic developments in Europe, adding that both honour and interest precluded America deserting democracies at whose birth she had helped.

GERMAN DEBT TO FRANCE.

NO REDUCTION TO BE ADMITTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Paris.—Nothwithstanding the passage of the Reparations Commissions resolution on August 31st regarding the possibility of the ultimate reduction of Germany's external obligations M. Poincare has written to a correspondent declaring that no reduction of Germany's debt to France could be admitted and that Government could only agree to a reduction of German external obligations subject to general settlement including liquidation of all Allied debts.

TURKS' RAPID ADVANCE.

ISSUE OF THREE DAYS' BATTLE.

GREEKS RETIRE IN TULUBUNAR REGION

FALL OF ESKISHEHR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

That the Turks are rapidly advancing in Asia Minor appears from a Greek communique which declares that violent enemy infantry and artillery attacks on the Eski Shehr front were repulsed, and that the enemy attempts to cut off railway communication with Ushak failed.

It is noteworthy that Ushak is seventy miles west of Afiun Kara Hissar.

The communique adds that in the great battle, which started on August 26th and continued on 29th and 30th, with varying intensity, the Greeks in the region of Ulujak Tulubunar retired before powerful pressure.

HEAVY FIGHTING WEST OF AFIUN KARA HISSAR.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Reuter's Smyrna correspondent states that heavy fighting continues at Tulubunar and west of Afiun Kara Hissar, and that the Greek reinforcements are hurrying up to meet the attacks of large Kemalist forces well-equipped with heavy artillery and aircraft.

Newspapers in Athens state that the King a short time ago pressed for the Council of War to examine the situation.

ESKISHEHR NOT CAPTURED ?

GREEK DENIAL OF REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Athens.—A semi-official statement suggests the Turks have shot bolt. It admits they have advanced ninety to hundred miles but are unable to continue owing to lack of communications. It incidentally denies the report of the capture of Eskishehr.

GREEK ARMY CONCENTRATES ON USHAK LINE.

SITUATION "NOT DANGEROUS OR CRITICAL."

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Athens.—A telegram states that the whole Greek army has been ordered to concentrate on the Ushak line, where there are strong mountain positions covering the railway to Smyrna, and on which it is hoped the Turkish advance will be arrested.

The Minister of War and Interior has returned to Athens from Smyrna, and has reported to the Cabinet, according to newspapers, that they do not consider the situation dangerous or critical. They state that the Greek retirement is proceeding without serious pressure and that the Greek losses are slight compared with the Kemalists.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The news of operations in Asia Minor continues meagre and vague, but apparently the Kemalist offensive at present has spent much of its force, and hitherto has not achieved its object of outflanking the Greek main body and threatening Brusa; but it has compelled the Greeks to retreat to the Ushak line between Afion Kara Hissar and Smyrna, all of which were the objectives mentioned in the recent despatches from Constantinople. The Turks outnumbered Greeks at Afion Kara Hissar by about ten thousand. They were exceedingly ably led, and supplied especially with artillery and motor-cars. Their losses are alleged both in Constantinople and Athens to be heavy and it is doubtful whether Mustapha Kemal will be able to form a third army to operate in the direction of the Straits, as Constantinople credits him with the intention of doing.

NEAR EAST PROBLEM.

TO BE THRASHED OUT AT VENICE CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN'S IMPARTIAL ATTITUDE !

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The question of the Near East will be thrashed out in the Conference at Venice by the British, French and Italian High Commissioners at Constantinople and representatives of the Greek, Turkish and Angora Governments, who will probably be shortly summoned, Britain having yesterday replied to the recent French note, generally accepting the latter's proposals.

The conclusion of the Turco-Greek Armistice is not regarded as an essential preliminary to the Conference, and the question of the Greek evacuation of Asia Minor is left open, but Britain does not object to discuss the evacuation if prospects at the Conference appear satisfactory.

The British reply emphasises the necessity of strong guarantees for protecting non-Turkish minorities in Asia Minor. It is felt the question of the evacuation is rendered most difficult owing to Turkish atrocities.

FALL OF ESKISHEHR CONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Athens.—An official communique admits the evacuation of Eskishehr.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW TO COMMEMORATE IT.

SUPPORT GUJARAT VIDYAPITH.

Gujarat has decided to celebrate the coming Birthday of Mahatma Gandhi on 2-10-22, by collecting the necessary amount of funds to meet the immediate needs of the Gujarat Vidyapith, of which he is the *first Chancellor*.

Gujarat loves Mahatmaji for the high ideals he stands for. It loves him for his supreme sacrifice for the Country's Cause. Will the citizens of Bombay show their practical appreciation of his ideals by liberally subscribing to the maintainance and the development of the National Institution of which he is the *Founder*?

VENICE CONFERENCE.

BRITISH AGREE TO FRENCH PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

It is understood that a decisive step towards summoning the Conference in Venice has been taken in a British Note to France agreeing to French proposals and suggesting that Italy should fix the date of the Conference to which representatives of Athens, Constantinople and Angora Governments will be invited.

ONLY A POURPARLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Rome.—It is understood that the Venice Conference will be of a preparatory nature and will be attended by High Commissioners and not Ministers. In the event of improvement in the Turko-Greek situation, however, the Conference may enlarge its scope by the attendance of ministers and reach definite decisions. The date of the Conference is not yet fixed, but it will probably be held a month hence.

PALESTINE CONSTITUTION PROMULGATED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Palestine constitution, tentatively formulated in February and later outlined in a White Paper in July, has been promulgated in Jerusalem.

NEW PROPOSALS RE HOLY PLACES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—It is unofficially reported that new proposal is to be announced at the League of Nation's meeting by Lord Balfour regarding the Holy Places which will involve the appointment of separate Christian, Jewish, and Mussulman sub-commissions, respectively, presided over by an Englishman, Italian, and Frenchman. These will jointly form a plenary Commission presided over by an American Protestant.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

MR. BAPAT AND 23, OTHERS ARRESTED.

INCLUDING 2 MAWLI WOMEN.

Mr. G. N. Kanitkar wires from Poona under date September 3:—

As declared before, the third campaign of the Mulshi Peta Satyagraha was begun on Saturday, 2nd September, noon, under the leadership of Mr. Bapat. The Satyagrahis began filling the foundation of the proposed dam.

Mr. Bapat and 23 other Satyagrahis have been arrested under Sections 143, 426 and 447, I. P. C. The arrested include with other Mawlas, two old Mawli women.

Letters volunteering services are arriving from all parts of the country every day. It is still raining somewhat heavily. Satyagraha will have to be offered at convenient times.

OUTRAGE AT OBERCASSEL.

BELGIAN SENTRY AND SENTINEL SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Brussels.—A Belgian sentry and sergeant at Ober-Cassel on the Rhine were shot dead last night. The guard immediately turned out, whereupon a number of men disappeared into various cafes. A dozen arrests were made. The Belgian Government has informed the local authorities that unless the culprits are arrested within six hours, the authorities will be placed under arrest.

The Foreign Minister has requested the German Charge d'Affaires to demand apologies from the German Government on pain of eventual sanctions.

(Ober-Cassel is a village in the Rhine Province.)

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

Brussels.—The Acting Mayor, the Commissioner of Police, the Cafe keeper, his son, and two German policemen, at Obercassel, have been arrested in connection with the shooting of Belgian soldiers.

The Inter-Allied Commission has established Curfew.

COAL STRIKE IN AMERICA.

MINERS WIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Philadelphia.—Anthracite owners have agreed to continue the pre-strike wage rates until August, 1923. It is believed that the coal strike will thus be definitely settled since miners had previously agreed to this proposal.

LABOUR UNREST IN U. S.

DEMANDS FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

New York.—The injunction restraining interference by members of the Railway Shopmen's Union with the operation of the railways granted by the Court on the application of the Attorney-General, has excited the Labour leaders, many of whom have issued defiant statements.

Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, has convoked a meeting of the Executive of the Federation for September 9th to consider the matter. Over two hundred communications from the branches of the Railway Shopmen's Union have been received requesting the Federation to sponsor a general strike in sympathy with the railwaymen, but the officials of the Federation point out that a National Convention of various Trades Unions is necessary to authorise a general strike.

EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTION.

COMMISSIONERS FIGHT OVER LAW OF SUCCESSION.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

While the Egyptian Constitution Commission was discussing the question whether it was entitled to draw up a law of succession to the Egyptian throne a free fight occurred amongst the members present, involving some bloodshed.

It appears that the King of Egypt has already promulgated a law of succession.—"Statesman" Special Cable.

CABLE ITEMS.

Havre.—Dockers have voted for a general resumption of work to-morrow.

London.—The Duchess of Albany has died on the Continent. The King has ordered four weeks' Court mourning.

The Foreign Office has sanctioned the change of posts between the Minister at Peking, Sir B. F. Alston, and the Minister at Buenos Aires, Mr. Ronald Macleay. It hoped the milder Argentine climate will restore Mr. Alston's health.

The Governor-in-Council of the U. P. has declared forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the pamphlet in Hindi or of its translation entitled "Punjabka Khun" published by Phul Chand Jain Chhatra and Sahodar Karyalaya, Sadar Bazar, Jubbulpore, and printed at Regimental Press, Jubbulpore.—(A. P.)

G. O. M. OF INDIA,

TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

JAYANTI CELEBRATION BY PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a meeting was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday night to celebrate the *jayanti* of Dadabhai Naoroji; Mr. F. J. Ginwalla presiding. There was a large audience.

Mr. Ginwalla said to speak much in praise of Dadabhai Naoroji was like gilding gold. If they had done only a part of what Dadabhai Naoroji had accomplished, India would have got Swaraj long ago.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said his absence from meetings was misconstrued by some, but it was due only to his own laziness and to nothing else. It seemed like trying to add lustre to the light of the sun to praise Dadabhai. Since the disappearance of this great hero there have been many Parsi champions in many fields—like billiards, cricket and tennis: there was even a champion for espousing the cause of loyalty. But they had not another man like Dadabhai. The speaker spoke of Dadabhai's grand-daughters, Miss A. Perin and Mrs. Captain, who only a short time ago were living as fashionable ladies, but now dressed in khaddar, were publicly vending khaddar from door to door. He thought Dadabhai's memory was kept green by his grandchildren. The speaker then deplored that only Rs. 65,000 had been collected for a memorial of Dadabhai Naoroji, while several lakhs had been collected for the pantomimes and illuminations when the Prince of Wales came to India. He hoped the Dumasias and others who had subscribed by thousands would come forward now and do their duty, although the former subscriptions were given in expectation of something.

They must celebrate the life of such a great man not by clapping at his Jayanti, but by keeping his life always before them, said the speaker in conclusion.

A RADICAL THROUGHOUT HIS LIFE.

Mr. D. G. Padhye said they had met there to honour a man, whose name was a household word throughout India; his name was more familiar to people than names of princes. The speaker did not want to go into the biographical particulars of that great life. The one thing he wanted to emphasise was that Dadabhai had the vision of a prophet. The speaker then went back to the time when Dadabhai was born, when all the principalities in India had disappeared. There was great discontent throughout the country, on account of the disappearance of indigenous rulers. There was utter despair throughout India, and there was a feeling that Indians had gone down for ever. There was a party then which thought that the lot of Indians was to be that of hewers of wood and drawers of water. And if any one saw into the distant and dim future, it was Dadabhai Naoroji. (Cheers.) He was a prophet. There were prophets who only saw into the future, but there were also prophets who did their best to bring about the realisation of that future. Dadabhai belonged to the latter category. One more distinguishing trait of Dadabhai was this. It was thought that if some men did not begin as conservatives, they ended as such. Most radical and advanced men generally ended more or less as conservatives. He (the speaker) had the pleasure of knowing Telang and Mehta intimately and they were great democrats in the beginning of their lives. But as time went on, conservatism crept into their lives slowly and gradually. But there was a great exception to this and that was Dadabhai Naoroji. He started as a radical and remained a radical throughout. He remained true to his early ideals throughout his life. Although he did not expect the great war, when everybody talked of self-determination, the Grand Old Man said that Swaraj ought to be our aim. Such great men had left their permanent impress on the sands of time. He hoped the name of Dadabhai would live for ever and many memorials be raised to him.

PARTIAL OF SWARAJ.

Principal G. K. Chuntambeker said there never was a great man like Dadabhai for the next three generations after his birth. There was a great man before him and that was Rammohan Roy. Nobody had thought of the condition of India as Dadabhai; he did not stop at that, but he worked for the advancement of the country, and by his unselfish and persevering work he did his best to bring about that end. He did his best to bring together all the parties, and win opponents, for the purpose of uplifting the country. If he had lived to see the Punjab atrocities, he (the speaker) was sure, Dadabhai's faith in Britain would have disappeared for ever. It was Dadabhai who sowed the seed of Swaraj in their minds. It did not matter if they did not collect a large sum for his memorial for wherever there was a fund raised for Swaraj, Dadabhai's name was sure to be remembered.

Mr. S. A. Dange said there were many old men, but their Jayantis would not be celebrated by them. They celebrated the social utility of great men. India had progressed after Dadabhai, but she was not unfaithful to him.

Dr. Rajabally Patil said he had once told Dadabhai that self-government was impossible in India unless they had abolished all their racial and linguistic differences. Thereupon Dadabhai said he did not agree with him, for whenever a foreigner came to India he became a Hindu and Hindusthan became his mother-country and nothing else; and if a foreigner did not consider that, he would have to look very small when he appeared before his Maker. For that purpose Dadabhai said every one must do service to his country; every one must have patriotism and Swaraj would then be theirs.

Pandit Muknad Malaviya said it was Dadabhai who first proclaimed Swaraj as their ideal in this country. He thought of India and nothing else. No thought of self tainted his work for the country.

Mr. Mistry also spoke. He said Dadabhai was the first man who had raised them from their slumbers.

Mr. Tripathi also spoke.

POVERTY AMONG THE PARSIS.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

(By BANOOBAI ARDESIR DADACHANJI.)

If you'd live a religion that's noble,
That's God-like and True,
A religion the grandest that men,
Or that angels can.
Then live, live the truth,
Of Zoroaster that taught you,
It's love to God, service and love
To the fellow-man.

Everybody is fully aware about the existing pinching poverty among the Zoroastrians at present. The more the charities, the louder is the cry of poverty. The first and foremost difficulty is the scarcity of the houses. Nearly half of the hard earned income of a poor man is spent up in the house rent. Food, clothing everything is dear. Then again, there is the shattering of health in a city like Bombay and so much to be spent on medicines, doctors, etc. Taking all these things together, it is not difficult to imagine the state of a family man whose earnings are not more than from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 a month or of a destitute family living on public charities of from Rs. 20 to 30 at the most. It is true that wants are multiplying and the simple contented life of the good old days seem to have vanished. It is a lamentable thing to observe the rapidly increasing burden on the charitable institutions. Poor Zoroastrians are losing their former self-respect and even people who have seen good times have to go about begging for help from the Charity Funds. The future of the Parsi community seems to be very dark. In spite of so many and various charities it is going down and down and the struggle for the bare necessities of life is a tough sorrowful job for the poor worn-out souls. The cause of all these miseries and wretchedness must be digged out.

If you look carefully into these things, you will notice that the real cause is that they are degenerating in their minds. Raise up and enlighten their ignorant weak minds, uplift their poor famished souls and their condition is sure to improve. The wretched indolent, sluggish life which they are merely dragging on has for its origin nothing but their own dark thoughts and undeveloped weak minds. Show them the light of wisdom and goodness and teach them to take an optimistic cheerful view of things in this life. But how can that be done? Not by long lectures, of course, because that will tire them out. Their poor nerves are all used up and so nothing but soothing persuasive language will put their thoughts running into proper channels. Free libraries, free gymnasiums ought to be opened for them. In order to raise the tone of their morals, there must be moral readings with examples and precepts and lives of great good people should be described to them. Good shows and instructive cinemas will also be a help towards improving their minds. A doctor should give a short lecture every week or a fortnight (with the help of magic lantern, etc., just to make it interesting) on proper healthy living, about how to keep the house and the surroundings clean, what to eat, how to eat, how to keep the machine of our body in proper working order by giving it enough exercise and so on. Many of our good, kind doctors are sure to help us. Then gradually small industries can be opened for them. But along with any sort of work they must have some rest and amusement at least every week to refresh their minds. Somehow or other our people have the false idea that the poor and needy must work night and day without any sort of rest or respite. Of course they must be made to work, but it should be made so attractive that they work with pleasure, not like drudges. Impress on their minds Carlye's beautiful maxim that "work is worship." When their minds are uplifted and improved, they will at once understand the advantages of a good, industrious, exemplary, healthy and virtuous life which will also influence their bodies and make them strong. Sister Nivedita (Miss M. F. Noble, who was an Irish lady) writes beautifully about the power of mind in the following lines:

"All is in the mind. Nothing outside us has any power save what we gave it. However imposing the external world may seem, it is in reality the toy of mind. It is but a feeble expression of what has first been *thought*....All that we are is the result of what we have thought."

We should not give up hopes about these people getting improved. Those who are advanced in years and in whom the bad sluggish evil habits are strongly implanted will perhaps fail us but we can at least through such work do some good to the rising generation and save it from degenerating. To these our unfortunate ignorant co-religionists must be shown that a good mind gives them a good life, make them hopeful, courageous, and patient, and let them put their full trust in God. Now this scheme must be carried out on a systematic scale. It is not so easy as is written. One or two intelligent, able, kind, sympathetic and sincere workers must be at the head of such work.

Their sole business must be to organise the programmes as about lectures, readings, shows, cinemas, etc., giving instructions to those under them for all the arrangements to be made; and in proportion to the laborious responsible undertaking they must be paid handsomely. In their office, the schemes are thought out, planned, and put into practice by the help of the subordinates. Everything must be worked out regularly, systematically.

But where is the money wherewith to carry out all these things? Well, we need not despair. A good thought is never lost. When so much money has been spent on such various charities, why grudge money for preventive measures which are really essential, and which would serve our purpose so well that the money would not be wasted at all? We appeal to our kind and honoured Wadia Trustees or to the ever kindly feelings of our respected lady Bai Jerbai Wadia or our benevolent lady founder Mrs. Mehta of the Parsi Girls' Orphanage or any of our rich wealthy Zoroastrian ladies or gentlemen who sincerely wish to see the standard of the Parsi community raised to a higher level to help on in working up the above scheme, which with their kind monetary help is sure to be made into a very powerful lever to uplift the poor Zoroastrians from passivity and indolence. Or, if there is any doubt about the success of such an organisation, somebody must be sent to England or to America to see and learn how such institutions are conducted. Hundreds and thousands of rupees are being spent every year in charities and in spite of that the community is going down and down into disastrous ruin. Now-a-days the chief complaint against the poor is this that they do not work, they are lazy, sluggish and not worth helping. That proves that their diseased minds ought to be elevated. Develop their sense of progress, teach them to take pleasure in labour, give them congenial occupation and show them their duties to God and to themselves. Let them know and practise Carlyle's following precept that "in labour lies health of body and of mind in suffering and difficulty is the soil of all virtue and wisdom." As drill and exercise are needful to bring out the powers of the body, so also of the mind. Make them take interest in life. Impress on their minds the following divine lines of our Gathas translated by Professor Darmstater: "There is no death for a man who leads an honest life: as well as (no death) for a brave, industrious, honest man. Death is for those who are bad and evil and inclined." Death here means the prevention of progress from evil to good, from ignorance to knowledge.

During the 5 holy Gatha days which begin to-morrow (Tuesday) and end on the 10th instant, our true Zoroastrians will offer fervent prayers to the Great Lord of the Universe, to see Him, to meet Him, to reach Him, and to attain that eternal and spiritual state of existence in which the divine attributes of goodness, wisdom and beauty are fully realised and fully operative. This heavenly state can be reached by loving and serving our kind and merciful Father, and in serving mankind they can serve Him best.

"A life lost in the service of humanity is the life gained."

Lastly, let us all join in sincere heartfelt prayers to the Almighty and earnestly hope to see among us within a short time, an ideal organisation working out the above scheme with happy results in which each and all of us can give our share of work, for the elevation and uplift of our suffering co-religionists! Amen!.

MOHARRUM CELEBRATION IN BELGAUM.

EXHORTATION TO PRODUCE AND USE KHADDAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, September 2.

The Belgaum Tajia Jamat convened a public meeting as part of the Moharrum celebrations last night, when thousands attended. Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande presided.

Mr. Mordekar explained Deshbandhu Dass' message, also how imprisonment enthused genuine Non-Cooperators with higher ideals, purer thought, and indomitable courage to defy suffering in the cause of the Motherland, how the production and use of khaddar was the greatest service to the country, involving the least sacrifice.

Mr. Gangadharrao then explained how the Khilafat question had arisen thirteen centuries ago, how noble Karbala martyrs had refused obeisance to tyranny, and gladly sacrificed themselves, with their valiant seventy-two, unarmed, and unaided. The same Khilafat question demanded now from Mahomedans similar sacrifices, but the least in quantity. He entreated Mahomedans to bridge internal splits, and solve the Khilafat question. He then referred to criticisms against Non-Cooperation, and entreated the critics at least not to ridicule jail experiences of genuine Non-Cooperators who felt their uplift of souls affected by such suffering.

The meeting dispersed amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Maharajki Jay," "Lokmanya Tilak Maharajki Jay" and "Vande Mataram."

FARCE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

CHAOS IN KARWAR TALUKA BOARD.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARWAR, September 2.

The first meeting of the Karwar Taluka Local Board was held yesterday with a nominated member as president. The proceedings were stormy. The president restricted the works committee to five members with a nominated member as chairman. The president's casting vote was used everywhere. The six elected members resigned protesting against the action of the Minister for Local Self-Government in neglecting popular representation and selecting an inexperienced official nominee as president.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S REQUEST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

A meeting of the Indian Seamen's Union this evening, passed a resolution expressing pleasure at the report that the pounds five million sterling of German reparations had been ear-marked for distribution among the dependants of British merchant seamen killed during the War. The meeting however, expressed regret and disappointment at the absence of any allotment for the dependants of Indian merchant seamen who also lost their lives.

The resolution asked the Secretary of State to make allotment for this purposes from the German reparations and authorised Sir Amir Ali to represent the case of the dependants of Indian seamen to the Secretary of State and, if necessary, to the King-Emperor and requested the members of the Indian legislature to move in the matter.

Another resolution expressed disappointment at the delay in carrying out the recommendations of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee.

SITUATION AT GURU-KA-BAGH

UNCHANGED TILL FRIDAY EVENING.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 1.

Situation at Guru-Ka-Bagh up to 6-30 in the evening to-day is unchanged.

GOVERNMENT VERSION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

A Punjab Government communique says:—Allegations have been made in the press that on 25th August owing to the arrival of a large crowd of visitors at Gurukabagh, it was decided to hold a *diwan* in the garden attached to Gurdwara as on the occasion of *Amawas* fairs but that the arrival of the procession conducting Guru Granth Sahib the police refused to permit the *diwan* to be held in the garden without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner and that subsequently when the representatives had gone to Amritsar in order to obtain the requisite permission the police attacked the Akalis who had remained in the garden in attendance on the Guru Granth Sahib and beat and drew them out of the garden leaving not a single Akali behind.

Another report that has been published on the authority of Siromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee is to the effect that Guru Granth Sahib was forcibly removed from Guru-ka-bagh. These allegations are quite false.

"FACTS OF THE CASE."

The true facts are that on the 26th August a letter from Siromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee was handed over by certain prominent leaders to the officer in charge of police at Guru-ka-bagh announcing the intention of Akalis to hold a *diwan* in the garden at any cost and conveying a threat that if this intention was opposed the police would be responsible for any undesirable consequences. An effort was made to effect a compromise and permission was given to a party of Akalis to enter a corner of the garden with the Granth Sahib on condition of remaining there while the question of holding a *diwan* was referred to the District authorities by selected representatives. The condition was accepted but in the absence of selected representatives Akalis advanced to the centre of the garden and established a position there erecting a structure on which the Granth Sahib was placed with five Akalis in attendance. Ultimately, permission to hold the *diwan* in the garden was refused as the Mahant was unwilling to agree to the proposal and Akalis were called upon to leave the garden. They refused to do so and consequently forcible measures had to be employed to remove them. No attempt was made to remove the Granth Sahib or to interfere with the five Akalis in attendance. The Granth Sahib was conducted back to Gurdwara with due ceremony, a day or two later, by a number of Akalis and, some local Sikhs. Throughout the stay of the Granth Sahib in the garden the five Akalis remained in constant attendance upon him.

DELHI'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 2

At an emergent meeting of the Khalsa Dowan, Delhi, resolutions were passed condemning the official treatment of Sikhs at Gurukabagh, demanding unconditional release of persons arrested and convicted, urging non-interference by Government with religious matters concerning Sikhs and sympathising with the sufferers at Guruka bagh. The meeting also appointed five members to proceed to Simla to consult the Sikh members of the Legislature and other prominent Sikhs as to future action.

AKALIS' ENTHUSIASM.

POLICE DISPERSE JATHA WITH LATHIES.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 1.

The position at Guru-ka-bagh remains unchanged but the enthusiasm of Akalis seems to be increasing. A large number of Akalis is gathering at Amritsar and batches are proceeding to Guru-ka-bagh daily. To-day the central Majha *jatha* (batch) made preparations to proceed to Guru-ka-bagh. At about 2 p.m. The *jatha* reached Guktala Bridge at about a distance of 1¼ miles on Ajnala Road where the police lines were blocking the way. Mr. Jenkins, Assistant Commissioner, who was on the spot ordered the band of Akalis to disperse. The *Jatha* refused but instead of cutting their way through the police the Akalis sat down on the road and began to sing religious songs. The Magistrate tried again to disperse them but the Akalis refused. Police were then ordered to use *lathis* which they did and Akalis were thus removed. Doctors who were present there examined those who had received injuries. About half a squadron of cavalry also had arrived on the spot and helped the police in breaking the *jatha*. The *jatha* was immediately removed in St. John's Ambulance lorries and taken to Bagh Akalian.

BECOMING MORE SERIOUS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 2.

The Akali situation is becoming more serious. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here to-day and addressed a big meeting of Sikhs near the Golden Temple. At about 2 p.m., a Jatha of about one hundred Akalis left for Gurukabagh followed by a very big crowd. The Police force which numbered 40 armed with lathies and police reserved with a dozen rifles and four sawars met the Jatha. The Superintendent of Police ordered the band to disperse and the ehsildar repeated the order. The Akalis stood firm and refused to go back. The Police tried to disperse them by the use of lathies. The Akalis sat down on the road and were dragged away. While the police were engaged in these operations a crowd on the road sides encouraged the Akalis by shouting the whole time. Many among the Jatha were either old men or young lads. In the process of dispersal several Akalis were injured. Four of them are alleged to be seriously wounded. They were all attended to by medical men sent there by Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and were all brought back to the Golden Temple in lorries. Pandit Malaviya and Lala Dunichand, President of the Punjab Congress Committee, appeared on the scene. Panditji addressed the Akalis and later on desired to visit Gurukabagh but was prevented from doing so. Many rumours have gained currency in the city, some alleging that the police have secretly removed those having serious wounds. Another Jatha leaves for the scene to-morrow.

THE GANGES IN FLOOD.

VILLAGES IN DISTRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 2.

There has been no further rise in the river Ganges but the situation is otherwise unchanged. On the Unao side of the river the road has been washed away in several places. Attempts have been made to rescue people in the flooded area and a number of boats are at work. Provisions and parched gram are being sent to people many of whom have taken refuge on trees and are in great distress.

The band of the Seva Samiti workers has been doing splendid work and officials on both the sides of the river are quite alert. The train service continues. The condition in villages lying at some distance from the main road is reported to be precarious, as rescue work is most difficult there and does not appear to have been so far attempted.

RAMGANGA FLOODS.

INTENSE SUFFERING.

(Associated Press.)

MORADABAD, Sept. 1.

An abnormal flood in the river Ramganga (Ganges) due to continuous heavy rains this year has been the cause of immense sufferings to people of Moradabad district. Flood level reached above 632, the highest flood level recorded in 1880 being 635. Communications from a large number of places lying on either side of the Ramganga were absolutely cut off. Practically all villages situated along the banks were inundated and houses and cattle and belongings of people were washed away and the standing crops absolutely ruined. In some villages the rise of the flood was so sudden that persons all at once found themselves surrounded on all sides by water. Instances are not rare in which people were compelled to take shelter on the top of trees for days and nights until the floods subsided or were removed by relief parties. A number of swings were lowered down from railway bridges on the Ramganga for catching and pulling up the floating persons and similar other arrangements were made in order to save the lives of unfortunate victims.

The flood is on the decline now, but rains continue on making the lot of those who are homeless still more miserable. People whose houses or villages have been washed away, have taken shelter in neighbouring villages and some have been accommodated even in railway wagons of the R. K. Railway at Got. The need for relief is very great and it is hoped a fund will be opened soon with which it would be possible to enable poor cultivators to rebuild their houses and sow rabi crops. Kharif crop is absolutely destroyed in the major portion of the district.

"HUNDREDS OF HAMLETS WASHED AWAY."

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

A Cawnpore message says:—Owing to a rise in the Ganges, unprecedented during the last thirty years, many villages on both sides of the railway line to Unao are under water, and hundreds of hamlets have been washed away. People are in great distress. Similar report has been received from Moradabad.

SIR SURENDRANATH LEAVES CONNECTION WITH "BENGALEE."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The "Bengalee" announces that Sir Surendranath Banerjea has sold his interest in the paper to Maharaja of Kashimbazar after having been intimately associated with it for nearly half a century. Sir Surendra nath was the Editor and Proprietor of the "Bengalee" from the year 1870 to January 2nd 1921 when he became one of the first Ministers of Bengal. He then relinquished editorial responsibility but retained his connection with the paper as a shareholder and President of the editorial committee until last week.

TIL AND GINJILI CROP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The first forecast of Til or Ginjili crop for 1922-23 shows that the total area under cultivation is 23,29,000 acres including Burma. Present condition of crop is on the whole good.

The Madras Temperance League has adopted a resolution deeply regretting the action of Government of India in interfering with the introduction of the Madras Local Option Bill, brought by Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, M.L.C., and urging the necessity for early introduction of the Bill in the local Council, if desirable, in a modified form.

Mr. T. M. Wilson, Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Heathcote, Captain W. Robb and Mr. Henry Balfour have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind. There was a Dinner Party at Government House on Friday.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION CO.

POLICE PROTECTION SENT FOR.

The meeting of the Indian Co-operative Navigation Company, was a rowdy affair. From the beginning preparations were made, it appears, for all eventualities. The shareholders were divided into two camps,—one was for Sir G. K. Parakh and his party of the majority of directors and another Mr. Khopker's. One of the founders of the Company Dr. V. N. Bhajekar was also there. The various people were greeted with either cheers or hisses, according to the party to which they belonged. At about 3-15 p.m. Sir G. K. Parakh who had taken the chair) got up to make a speech, but he was met with a point of order. It was stated that he was a partisan, and so not a fit person to preside over the deliberations. Another shareholder got up and said that the Chairman had no right to be in the chair, as he was neither a Director, nor the Chairman. Sir Goculdas said, although he had resigned he had not given up his inherent right as a shareholder, and so he could preside at the meetings. A succession of speakers got up on the platform and made speeches, all of them noted more for the vehemence of language than for coherence. This went on for a time, and a director went out and brought in two European policemen. There were great shouts of disapproval at this action of the Directors, and when asked Sir Goculdas said the policemen were there for the purpose of preventing "rowdyism." But the presence of the policemen carried the work no further, and although it was 45 minutes past time no chairman was yet elected. The noise was intense, the crowd menacing; the shouts grew, imprecations were hurled at the chairman and his party and returned with equal vehemence. When this sort of thing had gone on for a long time, the Policemen went out, and some of the shareholders heaved a sigh of relief. But after a time these two men returned with another European policeman and the new man took the conduct of the meeting in his own hands. He pushed off the people from the platform and the way was made easy for the chairman and his directors to do as they liked, under Police protection. The demand for poll was ignored and amidst loud noise the propositions were placed before the meeting, if it could be called a meeting, and passed one after another. A poll was again demanded, but the letter was torn by one director, called Mr. Vaz. All this time the chief policeman was standing on the platform with his stick, evidently to protect the Chairman from the angry shareholders. When the business was finished the chairman and his colleagues departed with the policemen.

At one time it was feared that there might be a scuffle, and both sides flourished their sticks at each other. But nothing actually took place. Mr. Khopker, though a director, was kept out of the consultations of the chairman and his other co-directors, all throughout the meeting.

After the first meeting had dispersed, the dissentients held a meeting of their own.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Indian Cooperative Navigation and Trading Company Ltd., was held on Sunday afternoon, near Chowpatty Level Crossing, Sir G. K. Parakh, presiding.

When the chairman arrived he was received with cheers from one part of the audience, and from the other side he was greeted with hisses and cries of "shame." After 15 minutes of consultation, the chairman got up.

One shareholder raised a point of order at the outset and said they had received two copies of the annual report, one from the directors and another from Mr. Khopker and as the chairman an interested party, he should not take the chair.

This was seconded and there were cries and hisses.

Another shareholder said Sir G. K. Parekh had resigned his seat as a director and he wanted to know how he became a director again.

The chairman said he had not given up his rights as a director, and he wanted his rights to be proved by a show of hands.

At this stage the Police came in and there were shouts of "we don't want the Police," "who had called them in" and so on.

The chairman said he had called the Police to prevent rowdyism.

There was noise, throughout, at this stage; the chairman stood by the table and the protestants shouted out at him asking him under what law he was the chairman. The noise was too much; while the chairman stood there by the table, the shareholders protested. One shareholder asked him: "what was your position in the company?" Then again some shareholders said they would not allow the meeting to go on until the Police cleared out. Some shareholders said the chairman should vacate the seat first, before they could proceed. Mr. B. F. Bharucha appealed to the audience to be quiet and not to use bad language, and there was some quiet. But the chairman would not explain his position, and there was again pandemonium and trouble. There were repeated cries of "vacate the chair" etc. But the chairman as repeatedly cried out that he would not,

One of the directors, Mr. Vaz, then proposed that Sir G. K. Parakh should take the chair, and this was seconded by another shareholder and he raised his hands, and there was a raising of hands from his supporters.

One shareholder, Dr. Rele, proposed that an outsider, who was not interested, should take the chair.

It was now 3-45 p.m. and it was stated that if the business of the meeting did not begin by half-an-hour after the time appointed, the meeting should be postponed.

Both sides were negotiating with each other at this stage and a good deal of time was wasted in this. After a time Dr. Rele said it was impossible to arrive at a decision and that it could only be done by a poll and for this purpose he asked that suitable men and time should be appointed to take the poll. At this time the two police officers departed. Nothing further happened now, except that the two sides were shouting out at each other. After a while, when one of the directors got up and proposed that the report for the last year be passed, there was again an uproar and people crowded on to the platform. Both sides were equally vocal. While things were going on like this, some European policemen came in this time they were three, instead of two as before. They cleared the platform and allowed the directors to carry on business amidst shouts. Nothing could be heard and the chairman carried on the work under Police supervision and protection The Police sometimes took instructions from the chairman.

When the directors had passed the report and other resolutions, amidst the pandemonium, poll was again demanded but the paper was torn by one of the directors, and neither any date nor polling officers were appointed. The chairman and his directors then went away under police protection.

After they had gone another meeting was held, in the pandal, of the shareholders who were against the chairman.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

250 QUESTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

A very wide field is covered by the large number of questions to be asked in Assembly during the forthcoming session. For September 6th alone no less than 250 questions have been tabled of which at least half are for oral answer. The enquiries about racial inequality in the treatment accorded to Indian employees in different departments, particularly Railway, again dominate the list. A number of questions refer to the recent controversy regarding the contemplated increase in allowances to the Imperial services and ask whether India would be saddled with further heavy commitment without the sanction of the Indian Legislature.

The question of wireless which has recently been discussed considerably at Home forms the subject of a long interpellation by Mr. Jamnadass Dwarkadas. Sir Montagu Webb wants to know the means adopted by Government to meet this year's deficit. Some members want information as to how far the increase in Postal rates has come up to the estimated revenue. Dr. Saraba Dhikari has sent in a long question regarding contracts for telephones and asks as to whether Government proposes to prevent the threatened rise in telephone charge.

INDIA AND COLONIES.

Mr. Joshi has a number of enquiries concerning Indian labour and asks as to what legislation on the lines of the report of the Seamen's Recruitment Committee is to be undertaken. He also wants to know the nature of the replies received by the Government of India from the South African Government regarding the position of Indians there and asks for the total number of South Africans, New Zealanders and Canadians employed in India. Mr. Joshi will also enquire whether the expenditure on Indian railways will come within the purview of the Inchcape Committee and whether Government intend to publish the report of Lord Rawlinson's Military Requirement's Committee. Mr. Neogy has asked for the total loss incurred by the E. I. Railway as a result of the recent strike and wants to know whether Government agrees with Mr. Andrew's statement that the strike was not due to political agitators but to the unequal treatment meted out to Indians and Anglo-Indians and also due to the latter's bad treatment of the former.

O'DONNELL LETTER.

Referring to the text of the O'Donnell letter on I. C. S. recruitment which was published *in extenso* in some newspapers Mr. Neogy asks whether permission for publication was obtained from Government previously by the journals concerned. Mr. Bhargava has asked for the number of prosecutions of editors, managers, printers and publishers of newspapers under sections 124A and 153A since the repeal of the Presss Act. He also enquires about the position with regard to the embargo on wheat. Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed will suggest revision of the sentences on political prisoners by High Courts as was done in Patna and would ask Government's opinion about it. Mr. Agnihotri will ask for reasons for refusing permission to Swami Styadev, a member of the All-India Congress Committee, from proceeding to Germany for treatment of his eyes and asking him to go only to England. The position regarding the future of Aden is also the subject of several questions.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

MR. KALE'S MOTION IN COUNCIL COMES UP ON 7TH.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The debate on the Premier's speech, in the Council of State, will come up on the 7th instead of on the 6th September.

Mr. Sethna's resolution, although admissible, will not be taken up as it is time-barred. Mr. Kale will, therefore, move his resolution giving expression to a keen sense of apprehension and disappointment created in the public mind by the Prime Minister's pronouncement regarding the present situation and political future of this country.

ARRIVAL OF MR. G. D. SAVARKAR.

Mr. Ganesha Damodar Savarkar, who was released from Sabarmati Jail on Friday, arrived in Bombay on Saturday by Kathiawar Mail accompanied by his brother, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, who took him to his residence at Bhatwadi. Mr. Savarkar was too weak and pale and when a member of our staff called on him, he was lying down, surrounded by his affectionate brother and relatives, too weak to speak with visitors.

AVIATORS RETURN HOME.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The aviators, Captains Macmillan and Malins, are convalescent and intend to return to England on board the "Nellore" which is expected to leave Calcutta on the 8th instant.

Major Blake, who has been advised to travel as far as possible by land, will take a different route.

"SAVING INDIA FROM GANDHISM"!

PREMIER THANKED FOR SPEECH.

LORD READING'S EXPLANATION—BLANK AMMUNITION.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes the following interesting documents which have reached its hands and they speak for themselves:—

(No. 1)

European Association,
40, Chowringhee,
Calcutta, 25th Aug. 1922.

To

The Hony. Secretaries of all Branches.

Dear Sir,

Further to my circular letter of the 24th instant an explanatory letter has been received from the Member referred to on the question of the Viceroy's attitude with regard to the Prime Minister's speech as follows:

"My view is that there is nothing in the Premier's speech which differs from the basic principles clearly enunciated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report—the Premier's remarks in my opinion are a succint precis prepared from the M. C. Report. It is in the wrong interpretation of the Premier's speech (and therefore of the M. C. Report) that I consider the danger lies."

Your Obedient Servant,
L. I. Lloyd,
General Secretary.

(No. 2)

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta, 23rd Aug. 1922.

To The Secretary,
European Association,

Dear Sir,

Could you kindly let me know at an early convenience what action your Committee propose taking to counteract the effect of the Viceroy's explaining away the Prime Ministers's recent emphatic statement in the House of Commons that the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are in "the nature of an experiment."

As a "pro-Indian" my feelings in the matter are that the method of placation adopted by Lord Reading in replying to a recent deputation is a vacillating and weak form of "diplomacy" and will have the same effect on the "people of India" as does the firing of blank ammunition at a deluded mob. Lord Reading has not only used blank ammunition. The smoke blown in the faces of the deputations he has just been speaking to is Oriental in its transparency.

My view is that (1) either a strong protest to the Viceroy should be made at once; he would probably not receive a deputation of Europeans at this juncture? or (2) I would suggest that a telegram be sent to the Premier thanking him for his definite assertion that the M. C. Reforms in India are experimental and drawing his attention to the dangerous policy of "explaining away" just indulged in by the Viceroy pointing out at the same time that if we are to save India from a repetition of Gandhism it is essential at the present juncture that there should be an unequivocal reiteration by the Prime Minister of the statement he recently made in the House of Commons.

If ever the European Association had an opportunity of playing a stronghand—to win—they have it now, in the interests not only of the European community but of peaceful Government of India.

The leader in the "Statesman" of the 22nd August emphasising the Viceroy's attempt to put an altogether different complexion on the Premier's clear statement is spoilt by the closing remarks which display a desire to be "fair", but which in reality is just that lack of candour which is unfortunately so characteristic of utterances made by many leaders of English opinion in India to-day, official and non-official—a diffidence to tell the whole truth because of an ignorance of Indian conditions, or because it hurts other people's feelings, an unfortunate tendency "to use blank ammunition" because a Government, subordinate to the dictates of Mr. Montagu's misguided policy tell us that this is the right and only way to keep the people of India contented. My view is that it is the surest way to ultimately make the people of India who matter, discontented and unhappy.

There is no reason why the representations I suggest should not be confidential communications, in fact, it would be better policy meantime.

Perhaps you would like to circulate this letter to all your branches before you take any action and get their views. There is no time to lose.

The above has been received from a prominent member of the Association. I shall be glad if you will kindly express your views on this matter at an early date.

F. Howard Tyas,
General Secretary,
European Association.

HONOURS SCANDAL.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST PREMIER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Aug. 29.

With reference to the "honours scandal" there seems to have been a pilgrimage of London reporters during the past few days to the house of a Mr. Shaw, who is alleged to have written letters to certain individuals suggesting a meeting regarding "a social matter of a very confidential nature." The *Morning Post* originally published the letters on the authority of the Duke of Northumberland, omitting the name of "a well-known highly-respected baronet" whose name was given as a reference.

The Duke of Northumberland states that one recipient of the letter was at a subsequent interview offered an honour for £40,000, it being explained that the Government would not last long, and that the Premier wanted funds to contest seats.

Mr. Lloyd George has disclaimed all knowledge of Shaw, and Colonel Leslie Wilson and Mr. McCurdy, the Coalition whips, also deny knowledge of him, but Mr. Shaw, in the course of several interviews, affected to deride the disclaimers. Nevertheless he declined to be drawn. He has now written to the *Morning Post* stating that he is quite prepared to place himself at the disposal of the Honours Commission.—"Statesman" Special Cable.

AMERICAN RY. SHOPMEN'S STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.

Chicago.—The Attorney-General has filed an equity suit against all members of the Railway Shopmen's Union, now on strike, asking for an injunction restraining them from interfering with the operation of railways. Addressing the Court he declared the time had come to determine whether the nation possessed Government or not. He added:—"When any man in this country is not permitted to engage in lawful toil, whether he belongs to the Union or not, the death knell of liberty will have sounded and anarchy supersede organised Government."

The Court granted temporary order. The Railwaymen's leader declared that strike would continue regardless of the suit.

"A PHILOSOPHER ANARCHIST."

MR. SASTRI'S GANDHIPHOBIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.

Ottawa.—Speaking at a dinner in his honour by Government, Mr. Sastri urged that Canada having once been in a similar position should be sympathetic to India's position to-day. He declared India was fighting for happiness and brighter days, and had faith in her future under the British flag. He described Mr. Gandhi as a "philosopher-anarchist" with an impossible idea of the proper method of Government.

The Premier, Mr. Macenzie King admitted Canada was once threatened with the trouble but not against British institutions or ideals.

Mr. Sastri, later, also addressed the Canadian Club in Owatta.

SIR CAMPBELL STUART & NORTHCLIFFE PRESS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.

Sir Campbell Stuart has resigned the Managing Editorship of the "Daily Mail" and retired from the Board of the "Daily Mail," the "Evening News," "Weekly Dispatch" and the "Continental Daily Mail."

As he was regarded in Lord Northcliffe's lifetime as liaison officer between Lord Northcliffe's newspapers, it is assumed the properties will, in future, be conducted as separate entities and Sir Campbell Stuart will devote himself entirely to the increased responsibilities of the position of the Managing Director of the "Times" which is now controlled by a Board of Directors of the Times Publishing Company.

BEVAN'S TRIAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.

Bevan reappeared at Guildhall to-day. Sir Richard Muir opening the case for the Crown said Bevan completely dominated the companies of which he was a director. Deception and fraud were the essence of seven charges on which he asked for committal. As instances of alleged fraud, Sir R. Muir asserted that on one balance sheet a debit of £319,223 appeared as only £51,423, and the supposed investment of £198,776 in the Treasury Bills was non-existent. The hearing was adjourned.

POPPY CULTIVATION IN CHINA.

LEAGUE INVITES CHINA FOR INVESTIGATION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations has adopted a proposal by the Opium Committee favouring an invitation to the Chinese Government thoroughly to investigate poppy cultivation in China. The Council approved the formation of a sub-commission of experts by the Hygiene and Opium Commissions to promote researches with a view to ascertaining the quantities of opium required for legitimate medical and scientific purposes.

AN ORGY OF FIRING.

IRREGULARS' UNSUCCESSFUL FIGHT IN DUBLIN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.

The national troops at Cork were changing guard at Cork, when they were machine gunned from across the river, and two soldiers were killed and six seriously injured..

Mr. De Valera is reported to be at Macroom.

Telegraphic communication with Cork has been restored.

The Irregulars indulged in a nightly orgy of firing in Dublin, last night, and early this morning, and it was most violent since the collapse of the Four Courts fighting, but despite the squandering of thousand of rounds of ammunition there was only one serious casualty. Firing began at ten at night when entertainment goers were on their way home, and they wildly sought cover. Terrified women in tram-cars fainted, and the traffic came to a standstill. The national troops acted promptly over a wide area, and effected fifteen arests of the Irregulars, two of whom were shot daed while resisting.

REBEL ATTACKS IN CORK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Post Office announces that there is no telegraphic communication with Cork, Limerick or Waterford.

It appears that rebel attacks opened in Cork, last night.

STATE DEPT. ORDERS ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Washington.—The State department has ordered an enquiry into the activities of the Newcastle On-Tyne Consul. Officials state that the enquiry will probably influence the Department's decision as to whether the closing of the Consulate is to be temporary or permanent.

LATER.

The closing of the Consulate at the Newcastle-on-Tyne means that no vessel from the Tymne will be allowed to enter the American port without the Consul's visa for a clean bill. The Consul. Mr. Slater, interviewed denied he acted beyond the bounds of consular discretion, and says he instructed his staff not to mention the American shipping lines to passengers before their visa was settled. He has been appointed Consul at Corunna.

CONSULATE NOT TO BE RE-OPENED.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Washington.—The Government, unconvinced of the misconduct of its Consular representatives at Newcastle on the Tyne will ot re-open the Consulate untill a proper in vestigation has been made. A wish has been expressed at Whitehouse that the Americans should interest themselves more in the American Marine, and this is taken as indicating a tendency on the part of the officials to approve, rather than to disapprove, the actions of the Newcastle Consule.

The officials of the State Department are urprised at the cancellation of the Consul's exequaturs, as the British Foreign Office ad been requested to defed action pending n investigation.

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.

Representatives of Britain, India, Canada, and Australasia, have left London to attend the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

A WOMAN DELEGATE.

The British delegates to the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva include Mrs. Coombe Tennant, wife of the Magistrate and prospective Coalition Liberal candidate for the Forest of Dean.

Mrs. Tennant is going to Geneva in an advisory capacity as a substitute delegate to watch the interests of women.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ACQUITTED.

HIGH COURT QUASHES SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, Sept. 1.

The High Court acquitted one Bramadattan Nambudiri (Malabar Brahmin), Secretary of Congress Committee at Cherplacheri, who was convicted by the Special Judge, Malabar, to transportation for life on the charge of waging war against the King, the case against him being that he, with two other Moplahs, destroyed a bridge during the time of the rebellion.

Their Lordships, after hearing arguments, held that the prosecution failed to make out the case beyond reasonable doubt.

AIR FORCE IN INDIA.

CASE FOR SEARCHING INQUIRY.

"TIMES" URGES IMPROVEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.

The "Times" gives prominence to the correspondence demanding an improvement in the equipment of Air Force in India. The newspaper in the course of a long leading article comes to the conclusion that the force has never been given a fair chance. "The Air Ministry has failed to supply it with a suitable equipment, while the Indian military authorities have prevented it from making a full use of such material and other facilities which it possessed."

The "Times" says that it is a case for searching impartial enquiry and admits that there is no question that the charges brought forward by the dead and the living against those in authority must be met without delay. The Royal Air Force in India must be equiped with proper machines and everything else it needs for service in the field. Economy that costs the lives of a country's defenders is economy gone mad.

DAVIS CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
FOREST HILL, Sept. 1.

In the challenge round for the Davis Cup, played at Forest Hill, Tilden won the first set in the singles, with Patterson 7—5 and took next sets 10—8, 6—0, winning the match.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Forest Hill.—The American, Johnston beat the Australian, Anderson in Davis Cup tournament 8-1, 6-2, 6-3.

JOHNSTON BEATS ANDERSON.

Tamar had a gallop of one mile and a half this morning, and pulled up alright.

LATER.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Forest Hill. (U. S. A.)—In the Davis Cup Challenge Round Doubles, Australians Patterson and O'Hara Wood beat Americans Tilden and Richards 6/4, 6/0, 6/3.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.

The final positions in the County Cricket Championship are:—

(1) Yorkshire 73.79; (2) Notts 71.53; (3) Surrey 66.45; (4) Kent 63.70; (5) Lancashire 56.42; (6) Hampshire 54.6; and (7) Middlesex 50.90.

FREEMAN'S FEAT.

Rain interfered everywhere with to-day's cricket. The final results were:

Surrey drew with Warwickshire.

Essex drew with Yorkshire.

Kent beat Sussex by an innings and 23 runs.—Freeman for Kent took 17 wickets for 67 runs. No bowler has ever taken more than 17 wickets in the first-class game, and it is a feat which has only been accomplished on eleven occasions.

Notts beat Hampshire by nine wickets.—Hampshire scored 73 in their second innings, Richmond taking nine of their wickets for 21 runs.

Leicestershire beat Gloucestershire by 74 runs.—Gloucester made 73 in their first innings, Astill and Geary taking 6 for 28 and 4 for 42 for Leicester respectively. In their second innings, Gloucester made 72, Astill taking 4 for 37, and Geary 6for 28. Geary did a "hat trick."

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Sept. 2.

The following are the Football results.—

LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal 1, Liverpool nil, Blackburn Rovers 4, Aston Villa 2, Birmingham nil, Chelsea 1, Bolton Wanderers 1, Preston North End 1, West Bromwich Albion 2, Burnley 1, Cardiff City 2, Tottenham Hotspur 3, Everton 3, Manchester United 2, Huddersfield nil, Middlesborough 2, Manchester City 3, Sheffield United 3, Sunderland nil, Notts Forest nil, Stoke 2, Oldham Athletic 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 2, Clapton Orient 1, Blackpool 1, Leeds United nil, Bradford City nil, West Ham United 1, Hull City 2, Bury 2, Notts County 2, Coventry City nil, Crystal Palace 2, Manchester United 3, Derby County 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, Fulham 1, Port Vale 1, Leicester City 2, Stockport County nil, Wednesday 1, Rotherham nil, Southampton nil, South Shields 2.

THIRD DIVISION. (Northern Section).

Ashington 2, Wigan 1, Barrow 3, Chesterfield 1, Darlington 4, Accrington nil, Hartlepools United 2, Walsall 2, Lincoln City nil, Halifax nil, Nelson 1, Bradford nil, Rochdale 1, Crew Alexandra 1, Stalybridge Celtic 4, Tranmere Rovers 1, Southport 1, Durham City nil, Wrexham 1, Grimsby Town 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Exeter City 1, Aberdare Athletic nil, Brentford 2, Gillingham nil, Norwich City 1, Brighton 3, Hove Albion nil, Reading nil, Bristol City nil, Bristol Rovers nil, Potsmouth 1, Charlton Athletic 2, Luton 1, Merthyr Town 2, Swansea 1, Plymouth Argyle 1, Millwall nil, Southend 3, Newport County 1, Northampton 1, Swindon 2, Watford nil, Queens Park Rangers 3.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Albion Rovers nil, Aberdeen 2, Ayr United 2, Airdrieonians 1, Clyde nil, Falkirk 1, Dundee 2, Kilmarnock nil, Hamilton Academicals 3, Heart of Midlothian 1, Hibernians 2, Motherwell 1, Greenock Morton 2, Third Lanark 3, Raith Rovers 2, St. Mirren 1.

GLASGOW CUP: (First Round).

Rangers 3, Partick Thistle 1.

Queens Park 4, Celtic 3.

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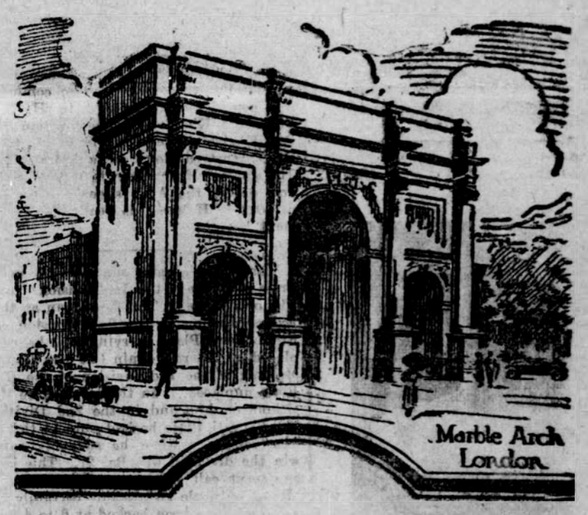

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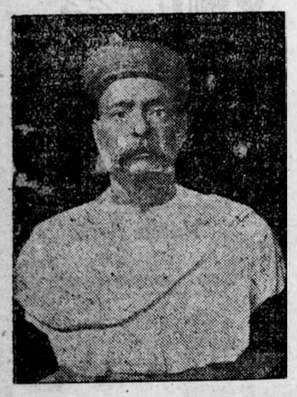

Mr. SURENDRANATH BANERJEA writes: This is to certify that I know Mr. Wagh and regard him as an eminent Sculptor. I have seen some of the busts executed by him, they, in my opinion, will stand comparison with similar work done by any European Sculptor.—22nd June, 1915.

Mr. SATYENDRANATH TAGORE writes:—This is to certify Mr. Wagh has executed a plaster bust of my brother, Rabindranath Tagore, which shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor. Mr. Wagh holds several certificates for good work done by him and deserves encouragement.—10th May, 1915.

Mrs. BEASANT writes:—The Bust of Lok Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness and is the best in my opinion. The bust of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, made by Mr. Wagh is also a pleasing likeness.

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POONA RACING SEASON.

FIRST MEETING; SECOND DAY.

SIMON'S CHOICE WINS THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The second day of the Big Meeting was held yesterday before a very large gathering. The weather was fine a passing shower fell during the course of the events The attendance might have been bigger but for the fact that yesterday was the ninth day of the Mohorrum, and as the *kital kirat* fall on that day, many Mahomedan devotees of the Turf were not able to attend. There were nine events on the programme, the most important ones being the Aga Khan's Cup, The Poona Plate and H. H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. There were fifteen starter in the Aga Khan's Cup. fourteen in the Poona Plate and a comparatively smallerfield in the H. H. The First Aga Khan's Commemorative Plate. Simon's Choice won the Aga Khan's Cup. This was a terms race and the weight favoured Simon's Choice. Carbornudum and Night Bomber were, besides Mr. Galstaun's bracket, the most favoured starter. Many racing experts did not like Night Bomber over this distance with this weight and the result proved that they were right. Night Bomber is best up to ten furlongs, and, of course, with a much lower weight than 8.12. Christmas Holiday actually proved himself a better horse than Night Bomber over this distance, as in spite of his being in the 2nd Division he beat Night Bomber with only a few pounds less. Silver Jug who placed third is also a horse that likes a long distance. Hear an unplaced in the Sandhurst Place of 7 furlongs and in the Harris Plate of 1½ miles in which he made absolutely no show. Unitoi, who has never shown form in India, ran to prove that he is no longer a 1st Division horse. Festivity and Steel Blue were very bold to try conclusions with such a class.

In the Poona Plate Sweet Adore who defeated Night Bomber in the Western India Champion Staker of 1½ miles with only a difference of 3 lbs. was hardly spoken of. Yet she won the race quite comfortably in spite of her 9-9 and she outclassed some good performer. Magicol was considered a very good thing in this race but he ran fourth. Flaming Orb once again proved that he is not exactly a miler yet. As stated before, there is very little difference between Brixworth and Flaming Orb and yesterday's result showed this again.

Cessation, who won the Hadapsur Plate of 1½ miles the other day so comfortably. was considered invincible in H. H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. But Khaboor defeated him easily to the great consternation of a large following. The small field that ran in this race showed how poorly the Arab superior class is at present. Hakum is really a disapointment.

Many were greatly surprised to see Red Cross Boy win the 1st Division of the Visitor's Plate. This horse ran at the 4th Extra Meeting in the 2nd Division of the Elphinstone Plate carrying 9-5; he ran unplaced. He ran again at the 6th Extra Meeting in the 2nd Division of the Parvati Plate unplaced. In the 1st race he had 40 tickets on him and in the 2nd Division of the Parvati Plate he had only 14 tickets on him yesterday when he suddenly came to win the dividend was Rs. 27. This is what one must call smart business, for he must have been made an absolute certainly before he could have been backed at 6 to 4 against as he was yesterday. The Stewards must have found this rather puzzling we are sure.

The 2nd Division of this Plate was won by Britomart who beat the favourite Mary's Lamb; and the 3rd Division of the same Plate was won by one of Mr. Mathurdass's new importations, the Knight of Clonmel, who also beat the favourite Nurse Bobs. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar was unfortunate in losing both these races.

Three declined in the Autumn Plate of 11 miles in which The Lark, another horse of H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, was again a hot favourite but here too he was beaten by Treddle. Archer who carried a favourable weight is evidently out of form and so we fancy is Silver Saint.

The smart little Amin defeated Waterloo in the Moderate Plate of 6 furlongs for Arab Ponies. Arvil, who won the Arab Poney Derby at the sensational odds of 46 to 1 compensated for this. This was the only race of the day in which a large Arab field started. In this race Honey Suckle March Along and Hatchel were not favourites but not one of them secured a place. His Excellency the Governor presented the cup to Mr. Galstaun before the 7th race.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000, third, Rs. 500.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's RED CROSS BOY, 8-12, W. Huxley 1
Mr. Heath's MEG MERRILIES 8-13, McPherson 2
Mr. Vernon's OREGON PINE 8-9, Morris 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Ila's Fancy 8-2, Ritchie 4
Also Ran:—Perfect Day, Forward III, Anthracite, Balira, Sishnasharragh, Lomo Zigomar Prime Boy, Laranja, Desert Gold, Jadoo White Dart, Sevenbeams Jam, Cork Glass.
The Race:—Ila's Fancy led from Balira, Oregon Pine, Desert Gold and Laranja. At the fifth furlong Meg Merrilies moved up to the leaders, Cork Glass lying last. At the turn Balira tired and Red Cross Boy going strong took command and heading into the straight went to win by three-quarters lengths, Ila's Fancy failing to place in the run home. Half-a-length separated 2nd and 3rd, half-a-length 3rd and 4th.
Time:—1 min 16 secs.
1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 17-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 28-8.
Favourites.—Meg Merrilies, Red Cross Boy and Ila's Fancy.
Trainer.—D. GGreenhalgh, Jnr.

THE VISITOR'S PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500
Mr Singhanee's BRITOMART 8-12, Pearson 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's MARY'S LAMB 8-0, Ritchie 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Nawanagar's MARBY 7-10, Thompson 3
Mr. Cannon's Like Magic 9-6, Barnett 4
Not run:—Golden Gleam, The Shah.
Also ran:—Blackwater, Cyllian, Bohea, Lady Cleopatra, Olivine, Pin Money, Walhachin, Sunnygama, Parbary Ho Ho.
The Race:—Ho Ho took a flying lead the rest of the field racing behind. At the 5 furlong the order was Ho Ho, to the front, with Like Magic, Mary's Lamb, Olivine, Marby and Brittomart as nearest attendants. At the third furlong, Olivine was spent and Barbary going strong headed the field and was in front, to fade away at the bend. Mary's Lamb was the first to enter the straight with Marby on the rails and Like Magic a handy third. At the distance Brittomart came with a swift run on the outside and challenging the leader won easily by one and a half lengths, one length 2nd and 3rd, head 3rd and 4th.
Time.—1 min. 15 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 105-8. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 29 and Rs. 362.
Favourite:—Blackwater and Mary's Lamb.
Trainer.—D. Greenhalgh, Jnr.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 2,250; third, Rs. 750.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARVIL 9-0, Hewitt 1
Mr. S. B. Irani's TOWFIK 9-0, Dobie 2
Mr. Goculdass' BAKTAVAR 8-0, Lambert ... 3
Messrs. Hasanally and Glasswala's Honeysuckle 7-12, Morris 4
Not run:—Toonah, Amin, Frosty Face, Dublin.
Also Ran:—March Along, Vernon, Shanavaz, Sannayet, Malabar, Imkin, Sir Jamal, Scotchpine, Fareek, Hatchel, Anit, White Rose, Nasaralliah, History, Balance, Patriot, Vagrant.
The Race:—Imkin did some kicking at the start. As the tape went up Hatchel led with March Along, Baktavar and Nasaralliah, in which order they continued to run upto the fourth furlong, where Honeysuckle, Arvil and White Rose closed on the leaders. At the bend the order was White Rose, Baktavar, Hatchel, March Along and Honeysuckle with Towfik on the rails. Racing into the straight Arvil came on with a fine run and despite the gallant fight of Towfik just lasted out to win by a neck, two lengths 2nd and 3rd, one and a half lengths 3rd and 4th.
Time.—1 min. 23 3/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 470. Places Rs. 130/8, Rs. 49 and Rs. 41.
Favourite:—Hatchel.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner. Rs. 3,000: second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.
Mr. Goculdass' KNIGHT OF CLONMELL 8-3, Walker 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's NURSE BOBS 8-4, Ritchie 2
Mr. R. E. S.'s FIRST GRADE 7-11, Hewitt ... 3
Mr. Cannon's Florella 7-9, Thompson 4
Not run:—Stellite, Cheery Girl, Pretty Margaret, Miss Glad Eyes.
Also ran:—Undies, Some Scribe, Unruly, Huon River, Lively, Glass Rock, Roi Grison, Rakings, Woorali, Robina, High Road, Vlinger and Duet.
The Race:—Vlinger was left at the start, the rest of the field getting away on level terms. At the fifth furlong the order was Undies, Huon River, Knight of Clonmell, Florella and Duet. As they raced past the fourth furlong Duet was in command and running brilliantly. Knight of Clonmell, Nurse Bobs and Florella closed on her at the 2nd furlong. Duet was spent at the bend, Florella catching the rails. Entering the straight, Knight of Clonmell, Nurse Bobs, First Grade and Florella ran a neck to neck race, the leader winning a close race by a short head, half a neck 2nd and 3rd, neck 3rd and 4th.
Time:—1min. 15 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs 152-8. Places Rs 31-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 15-8.
Favourite.—First Grade.
Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner, Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.
Mr. Cannon's TREDDLE 9-2, Barnett 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's THE LARK, 8-12, Ritchie 2
Mrs. A. Geddis' ON LEAVE 8-5, Hewitt ... 3
H. H. General Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Summer's Joy 9-0, Herbert 4
Not run:—Christmas Holiday, Plaxtol, Traceable.
Also ran:—Southwell, Silver Saint, Lemoine, Entailed, Archer, Cally, Eagleswell.
The Race:—A good start, Treddle being the quickest away with Southwell, Entailed, The Lark, Archer, and On Leave running last. At the mile Cally and On Leave joined the field, leaving Eagleswell to form the tail end. Treddle was still in command at the bend with The Lark and On Leave. In the straight The Lark challenged, but Treddle going strong won by two and a half lengths, one length 2nd and 3rd, one and a half lengths 3rd and 4th.
Time.—2mins. 9 1/5 secs.
1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 39-8. Places Rs. 15-8, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 48.
Favourite.—The Lark and Treddle.
Trainer:—F. W. Fletcher.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Distance 1¼ Miles.
A Cup value £100 and Rs. 15,000; to the Winner, second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000.
Mr. Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE 8-7, Townsend 1
H. H. N. Mahomed's CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 8-7 Burn 2
Mr. Garda's SILVER JUG 9-2 W. Huxley 3
Mr. Goculdass' Night Bomber 8-12, Walker 4
Also ran—Starshot, Carborundum, Steel Blue, Aleli, Unitoi, Royal Charter Charlie's Smile, Plaxtol, Nigh Watch, Sunstroke, Festivity.
The Race:—Getting away on excellent terms Simon's Choice led with Festivity, Carborundum, Aleli last and Starshot second last. At the mile Simon's Choice still held the lead, Christmas Holiday, Unitoi, Festivity, Sunstroke and Aleli, as nearest attendants, Royal Charter showed for a while at the 6th furlong. At the bend Aleli shot his bolt and Night Bomber joined the leaders, Silver Jug running well near the rails. The field entered the straight with Simon's Choice in command, who raced home in fine style stalling of the hot challenge by Christmas Holiday, the latter putting in a fast run at the distance, won by three-quarter length, one and a half lengths 2nd and 3rd, head 3rd and 4th.
Time.—2 mins. 36 3/5secs.
1st Tote Paid:Win Rs. 22-8. Places Rs. 46-8, Rs. 278 and Rs. 44.
Favourite.—Starshot and Night Bomber.
Trainer.—P. J. Firth.

H. H. The FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.
Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.
Mr. Heath's KHABOOR 8-10, Burn 1
Mr. D. Nensey's CESSATION 9-0, Dobie ... 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR 9-9, Hewitt 3
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's Ishallah 8-4, Purtoe Singh 4
Also Ran:—Dilawar, Union Jack,i Hakum Dublin.
The Race:—Khaboor was the first to jump out and soon led from the field by lengths, Cessation was second, Union Jack third, and Hakum last, at the bend. In the straight Dartmoor and Ishallah joined up, Union Jack dropping out. Cessation attempted to challenge the leader who, however, romped home a winner by 6 lengths, 6 lengths 2nd and 3rd, 2 lengths 3rd and 4th.
Time.—2 mins. 21 1-/5secs.
Famourite:—Cessation.
Trainer:—S. Mahalla.
THE POONA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.
Mr. Cannon's SWEET ADARE, 9-9, Barnett 1
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's BRIXWORTH, 8-4, Aldridge 2
Mr. Goculdass' FLAMING ORB, 8-3, Lambert 3
Mr. Heath's Magical, 8-9, McPherson 4
Not run:—Allington, Scribble, Chinese White, and Lady Loo.
Also ran:—Jovial, Southern Beauty, Madame Sze, Pilgrims Pass Grande Place, Risen Again, and Crab Apple.
The Race:—At the start Sweet Adare was last but soon caught up the leaders and took command, Magical, Southern Beauty, Brixworth and Flaming Orb forming the rear; Grande Place and Risen Again being last in the bunch. At the fourth furlong Madame Sze was prominent on the inside. Sweet Adare was running splendidly and heading into the straight was hotly challenged by Brixworth who, however, could make no impression on the leader.
Won by ¾ length, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 42 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 58-8; Places Rs. 23, Rs. 40-8 and Rs. 17.
Favourite:—Flaming Orb and Magical.
Trainer:—F. W. Fletcher.
THE MODERATE PALTE. Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750, third, Rs. 500.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AMIN, 8-0, Burn 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhaupr's WATERLOO, 9-0, W. Huxley 2
Mr. Fezi's NEVERMIND 8-12, S. J. Meekings 3
Mr. Noble's Warminster 9-2, Dobie 4
Not run:—Centry.
Also ran:—Taj, Summerton, Cummer, Arthur, Karam.
The Race:—Taj started kicking and dislodged his rider. When they did start Amin was left and Waterloo took a flying lead and kept the command by lengths till the second furlong. Warminster was now last Amin coming up with a fast run. At the turn the order was Waterloo, Amin, Nevermind, Warminster and Cummer. Entering the straight Amin was not to be stopped and going strong won easily by one length half-a-length 2nd and 3rd, half-a-length 3rd and 4th.
Time:—1min. 23 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 23-8.
Favourite.—Waterloo and Amin.
Trainer:—M. Ryan.

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING: SECOND DAY.

RESULTS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

JUVENILE PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400. Handicap for horses 3 years old in third and fourth divisions.
Mr. Dee's SAVVY, 9-5, Harrison 1
Mr. Pogose's SACK THE LOT, 8-10, O'Brien 2
Mr. Galstaun's LILY OF THE VALLEY, 9-11 Walker 3
Rai Kut of Baikunthpore's Dynamo 8-13, Orchard 4
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 20-8. Places Rs. 14 and 21.

ELGIN PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for horses in fourth division. (Div. II.)
Mr. Dee's GUILELESS 8-8, Harrison 1
Mr. White's LEADING GIRL 8-2 Sleigh ... 2
Mr Galstaun's DARA BAY 9-0, Walker ... 3
Mr. Thomas' Lough Corrib, 9-3, O'Brien ... 4
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 73-8. Places Rs. 42-8, Rs. 66-8, and Rs. 20.

SUMMER HURDLE RACE. Distance about 1 3/4 miles, over 9 fights.
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400. Handicap hurdle race for horses.
Mr. Gilford's JOYSHIP —0 Baker 1
Mr. Ghose's ONE TOO MANY 11-4 Bloss ... 2
Messrs. Doutil and Page's DURBAN 11-5, Murrell 3
Nawab Bahadur Murshidabad's Wellover 10-8 Hutchins 4
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88. Places Rs. 35 and Rs. 58 8.

EMPIRE PLATE. Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Handicap for horses in third division.
Mr. Galstaun's TETE MONTEE 9-12 Walker 1
Mr Dee's SIMPLE SIMON 8-8 Harrison ... 2
Mr. Brown's NORMA STOKER 8-2, Andas ... 3
Mr. Thomas' Silver Gift 7-4 Japheth 4
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 16 and Rs 58.

ELGIN PLATE. (Div. II.) Terms same as Division I.
Mr. Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE 8-9, Sleigh 1
Mr. Galstaun's TANYUM, 8-5, Walker 2
Mr. Gregory's JAZZ BAND 8-2, Northmore 3
Mr. Tomlinson's Grab 7-13, Vick 4
Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 83. Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 18.

RIVER PLATE. Distance about 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. High weight handicap for English and Australian ponies 14-1 and under C. B. ponies 14-2 and under.
Mr. Roy's BACHELOR GIRL 8-7, Northmore 1
Mr. Galstaun's SLOW COACH 11-7, Walker 2
Mr. Dee's IRISH MOLLY 7-6 Moosamdin ... 3
Mr. Gilford's FOREST GUARD 7-13 Vick ... 4
Tote Paid:Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 13 and Rs. 13.

BOMBAY—CALCUTTA MAIL TRAINS.

ACCELERATION OF SERVICE VIA NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway announce acceleration, from to-day, of the mail trains between Bombay and Calcutta via Nagpur in both directions.

The mail train from Calcutta will, in future leave at 3-45 p.m. instead of at 10 a.m. and arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. instead of 7-30 and the mail train from Bombay will leave at 3-30 p.m. instead of 1-30 and arrive at Howrah at 10-39 a.m. instead of 11-29. The Company add that passengers leaving by the P. and O. Mail on Saturdays will be able to leave Calcutta by the Bengal Nagpur Mail on Thursday afternoon. As the train carries mails from several places, the P. and O. authorities will detain the mail steamer for it in the same way as for the postal express.

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The "H Kesari." Volume II. No. 20, Thursday, October 26, :—"We have received a wonderful Planchette from Prof. Kotie for Review. Really it is a wonderful pattern of Prof. Kotie's inventions. We are very much pleased to see its wonders. A person puts a question mentally or verbally and the Planchette moves on the paper and writes the answer neatly. Questions regarding the Past, the Present and the Future may be put and answers obtained in any language. Anybody may send for this Planchette from the Magical Co., Jhansi, and see the wonders."

A FEW TESTIMONIALS MORE.

M. Simon. Esq., of Messrs Brown & Co., Ltd., writes from Hatton (Ceylon) on the 15th Sept. 1921:—"I got one of your Planchettes from a friend of mine who came heretrom India. I can say that it is a very wonderful thing. During my entertainemnts I am in success every time with yourPlanchette."

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Literature and Art.

CHRIST AND HIS MESSAGE FOR INDIA.

"Christ And His Message For India."—By K. K. Kuruvilla, M.A., B.D., (Printed at the N. M. S. Press, Vepery, Madras).

This booklet, a series of lectures, of 40 pages has an introduction by Mr. C. F. Andrews who, with his personal knowledge of Mahatma Gandhi, has added considerably to the parallel brought forward by the author between the Mission of Jesus and the Non-co-operation movement. The author's exposition of the Kingdom of God approaches nearer truth than any Indian Christian ever did, and commands at once attention and consideration. Although the author has not been explicit, it may be said that the mission of Jesus was to establish a righteous Government (a commonwealth of nations) on earth as against the *kings of the earth* its administration based on love, charity and forbearance, being vested in the Church. Mr. Andrews calls this administration of the Church "Church rule," and suggests caution for want of direct teaching. But, according to Mathews, Jesus called his disciples and said: "Ye know that the princes of the gentiles exercise dominion over them, and that are great exercise authority upon them. But it shall not be so amongst you." This is a direct teaching and there is no room for the *kings of the earth*.

The author says: "It is now about 2,000 years since Christ the *Avatar* of God appeared on earth and yet the world has not yet correctly understood his Message." It is not so much the message that is not correctly understood as Jesus himself. Why this Kingdom of God has not been realized is that the implicit following of the teachings of Jesus has been rendered both impossible and unnecessary by making the man Jesus the *Avatar* of God with arbitrary powers to forgive sins. Impossible, because the Church held that none could be perfect as Jesus, Jesus being God. Unnecessary, because the Christian postponed morality to repentence and thus postponed the "Kingdom of God" to his life after death, salvation or *mukti* being assured on repentence and belief alone. Thus it is obvious that the life-work, suffering and crucifixion of a God incarnate has been rendered vain by a superstitious world.

It is this superstitious folly of men which the Mahatma had vigilantly guarded against and invited arrest, deportation and execution to convince the people that he had no super-human powers because he feared the cause he espoused might suffer as it did in the case of Jesus, for the "Ramraj" of the Mahatma and the "Kingdom of God" is identical at bottom.

FUTURE OF INDIAN EXCHANGE.

"THE FUTURE OF EXCHANGE AND THE INDIAN CURRENCY". By H. Stanley Jevous, Professor of Economics in the University of Allahabad.

Though the author makes it quite clear in the preface that the book "is not intended to be a scientific treatise, nor in any sense an academic discussion of currency and exchange" the title of the book is apt to mislead an unwary reader into seeking some observations to unravel the tangled skein of the world exchanges. The book deals only with the Indian currency system, with what seems to us to be a wholly disproportionate bias in favour of that aspect of our currency system which deals with Indo-British Exchange. The author has, indeed, considered the relation between Currency and Industry (see Ch. II on Prices and Volume of Circulation as well as Ch. XI on the Stability of Exchange); but as his viewpoint, throughout the work, is that of one interested in foreign exchanges, he seems to have failed to grasp the significance of a sound currency system upon the trading and industrial prosperity of a country. Though keenly alive to the mischief of currency inflation as practised by the Government of India between 1916 and 1920, Mr. Jevous is, nevertheless, unwilling to countenance deflation so far as to reduce general prices to the 1913 level. "Some fall of prices from the present inflated level," he says (p. 180 et seq.), "is undoubtedly desirable both in the interests of towns-people and of the restoration of healthy trade conditions." . . . But . . . . "The disorganisation and hardship which would be caused, particularly amongst the cultivating classes, by forcing prices back to the level of 1913, appears to me likely to be extremely serious. x x x x x If the 2 shilling exchange is to be achieved, it can only be by causing so drastic a contraction of the paper currency circulation that prices in India will fall to the 1913 level; and I can hardly believe that this line of action will commend itself as a matter of deliberate choice." (p. 182). So long as one views the Indian currency system as merely an appendage of the British currency organisation, and considers its working only from the standpoint of the Indo-British Exchange, the dilemma of inflation and bankrupt finance, with low exchange, on the one hand, and deflation and low prices with stifled industries, on the other, would seem to be unavoidable.

This great peculiarity necessarily colours the author's suggestions about the future policy in respect of our currency organisation. The book does no doubt provide some good reading on currency and prices, as well as causes of trade depression, though in the former case the writer has shown himself a pronounced believer in the orthodox quantity theory of money, and in the latter case he has repeated with amplifications his father's celebrated sun-spots theory. We feel somewhat sceptic about his remarks as to the trade cycles of 3: 7: 10: 13 years (see Chapter V) and we are by no means convinced that even in the modest forecast of the course of exchange that the author has permitted himself to make in Chapter VIII, he has allowed for all factors. If the reparations imbroglio continues to get still more complicated, we fear the prophecy on p. 153 would run very little risk of being realised, even on the limited scale on which the author offers it. We mention it, however, not because we accept the soundness of the reasoning that leads Mr. Jevous to expect a 1/5d exchange by November next, but as serving to point out another defect in the work: its obviously immediate character. Mr. Jevous seems to think the Indian currency problem is a question of two years' standing, whereas in point of fact it is certainly a generation, if not half a century, old. We shall never get to the right and abiding solution of this vexed question, if we continue to treat it only as a war legacy. The war was a misfortune which intensified but did not create this problem

And this brings us to the concluding chapter of the work wherein the author puts forward his recommendations. If we could only accept the central, underlying principle of the recommendations: viz., that tinkering with exchange is a beneficial factor that ought to be encouraged, we would have no objection to most of Mr. Jevous s specific suggestions, beginning from a 1/4d exchange and ending with a commission of inquiry. We have had quite a plethora of commissions lately, and, for our part, though Mr. Jevous's suggestion harmonises with the demand made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber as early as last March, we doubt if such a Commission will do any good if its only *raison d'etre* is to find out another rate of exchange in place of the 2 rate suggested by the last Committee. The author has adduced the authority of Professor Irving Fischer for claiming as an advantage of the Indian system that "It is practicable for Government to vary or regulate the price-level at will, and also the rate of exchange" (p. 168). For our part we think these are precisely the most unanswerable objections to the Indian policy, making it possible for Government fiat to upset—as they did in 1920—the whole course of trade and industry by the ease with which they could tamper with the currency system. We wonder how a writer of Mr. Jevous's acumen—who is not blind to the havoc of either inflation or deflation—could persuade himself to believe that tinkering with exchange may be beneficial, when tinkering with the volume of currency, he himself admits, is not an unmixed good. Perhaps Mr. Jevous has overlooked the vital consideration in all such matters: that the present Government of India, being neither national in sympathy nor in composition, it can never afford to take liberties with the keystone of our modern social arch which even strongly Nationalist Governments like the British dare not attempt, *pace* Mr. Kitson's suggestions in that behalf, for example. The only safe, sound and stable remedy for the Reform of the Indian currency system is not to tamper with it for a temporary end but to reform it radically on the basis of a full, free and frank gold standard.

IMPERIALISM.

"Imperialism."—By K. M. Panikkar. Printed at Arka Publishing House, Madras.

Whether it goes under the name of occupation, protectorate or mandate, the method of Imperialism is the same in every case. Present day imperialism in symbolised by the Camel in the Fable, who requesting shelter to protect its head from the fast-beating rain, gradually thrust his whole body in and overturned the hut. The "statesmen" dominating the politics try to delude the world that their imperialism has the objective of bringing the stray-aways from civilisation into the "cultural" unity of "Christian" brotherhood. They indulge in a good deal of nauseating twaddle about their being trustees of "uncivilised" humanity and about their mission to reclaim these unfortunate castaways—at any rate their territories. Mr. K. M. Panikkar lately Chairman of the Department of History in the Aligarh University, has done a distinct service to the country by his able analysis of the processes of aggrandisement with which the British Empire was built up. In his small book he has laid bare the selfishness which underlies the foundation of the British Empire. "What it stands for," says Mr. Panikkar "is a white oligarchy exploiting coloured nations. It is in fact a British Empire Co. Ltd." The book is a valuable addition to the growing Indian political literature.

The "Manaton" edition of all John Galsworthy's works, to be published by Messrs. Heinemann in twenty-one volumes, is limited to five hundred sets. The first three volumes will contain "The Forsyte Saga": the last four will consist of "Plays." In his sixteen new prefaces the author discusses the various works, and, on occasion frankly criticizes them. "In writing a preface," as he puts it, "one goes into the confessional." Incidentally he treats of the art of writing in general. The new material includes a long short story entitled "The Feud" and five shorter stories hitherto unpublished. The edition is illustrated from drawings and photographs, and there will be a photogravure frontispiece to each volume.

Messrs. John Long published during the summer at 7s. net "A Great Surprise", by Nat Gould. They are now issuing the book in their Overseas Edition in cloth and paper. "A Great Surprise" is a thrilling romance of the Turf in the author's best vein.

LOKAMANYA'S MARATHI WRITINGS.

"Lokmanya Tilak's Political Writings. Part I.—Published by the "Kesari-Mahratta" Trust, 568 Narayen Peth, Poona City. Price Rs. 3.

Lokmanya Tilak's writings have a special significance to-day, as they will greatly help those who, care to form their own views about his opinions, his mentality and his methods. The importance of doing so is the greater because, his teachings are sought to be variously interpreted by several people, who pride upon calling themselves his followers and disciples. Different morals are deduced from the same facts and ordinary people find it difficult to reconcile these with one another. To rely on this or that disciple of the late Lokamanya for guidance out of this bewilderment is to bid adieu to one's own judgment. Those who went to form their own view of the life and teachings of the Lokamanya will find ample material in the publication under review.

His opponents are accustomed to say that the Lokamanya was an irreconcileable, bigot, an opponent of social reform and an enemy of the Muslims, when he was young.

To all these charges a lie direct is given in these writings as any one who reads them without a prejudice, will find. One wonders, therefore, how these charges obtained currency, unless his opponents engineered them to misrepresent him by hook or crook. These writings on the other hand, exhibit the eminent author's breadth of vision and ardent patriotism, which, according to Mrs. Beasant, was his passion and religion. He is second only to the late Mr. Ranade in liberalism and fairness, while dealing with people opposed to his way of thinking. Mr. Kelkar, the general editor, deserves the thanks of the Marathi-speaking public for issuing, which will serve as the most authoritative medium for forming a first-hand estimate of the great man.

DIPLOMACY.

A MARATHI PLAY.

Diplomacy, with its intricacies, subterfuges, Fes and, dishonesty, stinks in the nostrils of all honest men in these days, and the question is always present before one's mind whether diplomacy or honesty will triumph in the end. It is an urgent question. The answer to it is not that Honesty is the best policy but that honesty is the only policy. It is this sort of *motif* that underlies the new play "Ugra-Mangal" (auspicious and inauspicious) written by Mr Vasudev Vaman Khare. Mr. Khare is not a novice at play writting. Some of his pieces are well-known, particularly those about the Great Shivaji. In this new play, which will shortly be staged by the Balavant Natak Mandali, we have the triumph of the good over evil. King Lakshmansingh is a powerful monarch and Bhimsingh is an independent chief in a small way, well versed in all the arts of diplomacy. The latter's son Hirasingh takes after his father and in every way resembles the latter. There is a Great attachment between Padmavati, the wife of Lakshmansingh, and Durgavati, the daughter of Bhimsingh. When the play begins, the stars of Lakshmansingh are particularly bad and his wife dissuades him from going to war with his neighbour, Bhimsingh, who has attacked him without any provocation. Bhimsingh's son is easily captured, but by foul treachery he makes a prisoner of Lakshmansingh and sends him to his father to be imprisoned. Padmavati now goes to war and captures Hirasingh and humbles the pride of his father also. In the process, the old fox Bhimsingh tries to humiliate Lakshmansingh by various means, but the latter refuses to fall a prey to these crooked devices, as he is very clever, honest and brave. Durgavati tries to convert her father to more honest ways than that of diplomacy, and, although she often finds herself foiled, in the end she succeeds, and while Bhimsingh is able to keep the various vows that he had made of humbling Lakshmansingh and the like, both become friends. Durgavati marries Lakshmansingh under false pretences, but seeing her honest motives everything comes off in the right way, and everybody is happy, including the old diplomat and his dissolute son, Hirasingh. That in short is the story of the play. To add gaiety to the plot and some innocent merriment Ganak, Vidhyadhar, and some others, are wafted in. There is some good humour in the play. That is all we can say about it. There is no particular merit about the piece: there is no distinction. Nor has it any topical interest. The music is good. This Marathi play will be staged by the said Balwant Sangit Natak Mandali on Wednesday the 6th instant at 8-30 p.m. in the Bombay Theatre.

'THE SPIRIT OF ISLAM."

The new edition of "The Spirit of Islam", on which the author, the Right Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., has been engaged for nearly two years, is now complete, and will be published by Messrs. Christophers on the 7th September. The book has been extensively revised, and two entirely new chapters have been added, dealing with "The Apostolical Succession" and "The Mystical and Idealistic Spirit in Islam". The former throws much light on the burning question of the Khilafat.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

We have received the first number of the magazine conducted, by the Students' Association of the National Medical College, Bombay. It contains three interesting articles on the "Hindu View-point in Medicine", "National Education" and the "Medical Man in India", besides matters of interest to the student world. The letter from a correspondent describing the democratic traditions of university education in America should serve as an incentive to Indian educationists to reproduce similar conditions in this country. The college has had to contend against many difficulties, not the least being ignorant and sometimes malicious criticism, but the grit and intrepidity of its promoters insure a bright future for it.

A POSTAL GUIDE.

The list of Public and State Abbreviated Addresses, 1922 edition, is now on sale at the principal Government telegraph offices. It consists of 1,756 pages and contains about 40,000 abbreviated addresses of firms and individuals with their postal address, trade or occupation. It also contains the abbreviated addresses of Government Officials. The list will be found invaluable to every business firm for ready reference, for speeding up despatch and for saving time and money generally in telegraphic correspondence. The price of the book is Rs. 2/8 which includes the cost of the half-yearly supplement notifying additions, alterations, etc.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE FERNS OF BOMBAY.—By Father Blatter and Prof. Almeida (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co.) Rs. 7/8.

THE IMMORTAL SPARK.—By J. D. Shroff (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons & Co. Rs. 2.)

THE MODEL TOWN.—Diwan Khem Chand.

A new "History of the Peoples" series will be inaugurated by Messrs. Methuen in the autumn, the object being to furnish the general reader and students with a clear view of international affairs from the fresh historical standpoint which has resulted from the Great War. The first volume will be "A History of the Greek People," by William Miller, and Mr. G. P. Gooch has written an introduction to the book. Mr. Gooch is also contributing an introduction to the second volume, "A History of the French People," which has been translated by Ethel Sidgwick from the French of Guy de la Batut and Georges Friedmann, who dwell specially on modern social movements of interest and on the events leading up to present-day positions.

It is proposed to commemorate Professor George Saintsbury's seventy-seventh birthday, which falls on October 23 of the present year, by presenting him with an address of congratulation and good wishes, together with some more substantial token of the regard in which he is held by his old students and by the world of letters. Subscriptions, which may be of any amount, without limit in either direction, should be sent at the earliest possible moment to the Hon. Treasurer, William Wilson, Esq., Secretary to the University, The Old College, Edinburgh, by whom they will be duly acknowledged. The amounts of the individual donations will not be made public, but a balanced audit sheet will be furnished to all subscribers.

Mr. Murray's announcements include: "The Life and Teaching of Jesus Christ," by Dr. A. C. Headlam, Canon of Christ Church and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford—an attempt to study the life of Christ in relation to modern criticism and our knowledge of the social, political, and intellectual surroundings of the time; "The Dead—Do they Live?" translated from the French of Paul Heuze, containing interviews with Professor Charles Richet, Camille Flammarion, Maurice Maeterlinck, Sir A. Conan Doyle, and others with a summing-up of the whole subject by the author; a new volume in the "Wisdom of the East" series, entitled "Hindu Gods and Heroes: Studies in the History of the Religion of India," by Dr. Lionel D. Barnett; "The Annals of the King's Royal Rifle Corps," by Colonel Lewis Butler; "Sir Edmund Loder, Bt., Traveller, Sportsman, Naturalist, Horticulturist, etc., a memoir, based on his letters and journals, by Sir Alfred Pease; "The Life and Work of Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth," the first Secretary of the Education Department, who died in 1877, written by Frank Smith, Lecturer in Education in the University of Aberystwyth, with an introduction by Sir Michael Sadler, and a chapter of reminiscences by Sir James's eldest son, Lord Shuttleworth; "Old Diplomacy and New: From Salisbury to Lloyd George (1876-1922)," by A. L. Kennedy, with an introduction by Sir Valentine Chirol: "Women in the Factory: An Administrative Adventure, 1893 to 1921," by Dame Adelaide M. Anderson, formerly His Majesty's Principal Lady Inspector of Factories, Home Office, with a foreword by Lord Cave; "The Greatest Story in the World," in which Mr. Horace G Hutchinson endeavours to present, in a form which will appeal to young people, an intelligible account of the ancient world down to the dawn of Christianity: and a new novel by Lord Gorell, entitled "D.E.O."

Messrs. Allen and Unwin have two new books by Professor Freud in the press. One, entitled "Beyond the Pleasure Principle," represents the author's latest reflections on the problems of psychology, dealing with the significance of life and death and the relationship of the various instincts of man to one another. Much of the book is avowedly speculative. In the second work, entitled "Crowd Psychology and Analysis of the Ego," the author furnishes an answer to those who have wondered what light psycho-analysis may have to throw on the conception of the herd or social instincts with which the names of Trotter and McDougall are especially associated. Among the subjects discussed in this connexion are those of suggestion, hypnosis, group organization (as exemplified by the Church and the Army), and the state of being in love.

* * * *

Mr. Masefield will be represented in Messrs. Heinemann's autumn list by a new poem entitled "The Dream," to be issued in a limited edition, with illustrations by his daughter; and *Melloney Holtspur: or, The Pangs of Love*, a play written round the lives and loves of two generations, illustrating how "the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children."

LITERATURE, THOUGHT AND FANCY.

(BY SIR FRANK BEAMAN)

Lloyd George War Book.

I was going to say quite a lot of things of varying flavour about the forthcoming Lloyd George War Book. The theme was suggestive, and fertile. The prospect of a long succession of English Premiers, retiring like Cincinnatus to seclusion and poverty, but not like Cincinnatus, cheerful and contented with that dull lot devising and carrying on the newest and for the most lucrative branch of literature, set comment and criticism, irony all abubbling. And what endless implications casting a lurid light on the already depraved taste of the general reading public, and its headlong Gadarene course! Now that Politics have become openly and avowedly a Trade, it might be no bad thing that the old age of pauper Premiers should thus be secured against squalid want. The certainty *might* tend to guarantee uprightness during office— *a murus aheneus* against the insidious assaults of temptation. *A propos*, while the thought is present, I suppose most of my readers have heard, many doubtless have quoted "I can resist anythnig but temptation" and doing so, have fondly imagined that the author was Oscar Wilde. Not so. Oscar Wilde was witty enough, but he never scrupled to supplement his own output by culling flowers from others' gardens. Everyone knows how long and often he sat at Whistler's feet, listening to the flashes and explosions of that brilliant, careless mind and when he had found a treasure, it was not long before he re-produced it as his own. So runs the old story, that after one of Whistler's *bon mots*, Wilde slapped his knee and exclaimed, "Oh I'd have given fifty pounds, Whistler, to have said that 'To which the bright instant reply was "Never mind, my dear fellow, you soon will". . . . But all this is a sad digression, and I can leave my curious readers to trace the epigram I began with to its real source.

Net A-Penny-a-Liner.

To return to our Premier and his contemplated book. . . I am disarmed by the announcement I read to day that the proceeds of this *magnum opus*, are not after all to glid the path and soothe the hours of Ll. G.'s declining years, but to the nobler aim of relieving some at least of the distress bequeathed us by the war. If this is true it takes the sting out of all those caustic phrases we had been so carefully preparing, the keen edge of our dissecting knife, and is one more warning not to be too hasty in judgment, to be sure of our ground before we ascribe, in anticipation, base motives even to the basest of men. No one can ever be sure at what turnnig is the crooked way of life, a new light may not dawn, a new Impulse be given. . . Now I do not mean to say that our one and only Premier is any worse than other men, that he has not done great and brilliant work, that at the hour of crisis, his was the only imagination which rose to and seized an unquiely splendid occasion. All mean is that after the Divine afflatus was spent, in the drab destructive post-war years, political activities generally and those of the Welsh Wizard with the rest have fallen upon lower levels, danced to scrannel pipings, so that it would have been quite consonant with expectation to have found the Prime Minister, whose clarion appeals, while the mighty hosts were at grips, set the world's pulses throbbing, under pressure of anticipated penury, as diligent a-penny-a liner as any. But let us say what remains to be said without any further personal reference to Lloyd George —he leaves the court (provided he carries out his intention) without a stain upon his character .

Commercial Value of Premiership.

The first to expoit the commercial value of the Premiership in literature was, as might naturally have been expected, Disraeli, the brilliant and audacious pioneer of the new Jewry whose mushroon growth in the last few years has filled the Gentile mind with conjectures and misgivings So far has the movement gone that a year or two ago some wag suggested that the old Royal Motto should be slightly modified, a modification which owing to the general ablility of Englishmen to pronounce French would hardly be noticed, and should in future, instead of *Dieu et mon droit*, be *Jew et mon Droit*. That is, however, no more than a wayside pleasantry. But when Lord Beaconsfied, at the end of his career in order to replenish, presumably, depleted coffers, turned once more to his early trade, Fiction, so much of old decencies and etiquette still survived that I doubt whether even that most cynical of men would have cared to go the lengths his successors now are. Besides he had some excuse. He had written many novels before he became Prime Minister He was not breaking new ground, he certainly was not penny-a-lining in the worst sense when he contracted to write a last Novel. It was, of course, understood that under the guise of fiction and narrative, much that had gone on behind the scenes in the Political world would be partially revealed. But the public would have to guess who hid behind the masks. The point and significance of the venture lay in the fact that Lord Beaconsfield was paid three or four times as much as in all probability for his last and worst novel Endymion as he had been paid for any three of his best. In plainer language the ex-Prime Minister could command a price which plain (and poor) Mr. Berjamin Disraeli never could. In those days the price paid, or said to have been paid for Endymion, was enormous. Ten thousand pounds in advance for a novel, good or bad but was it for the Novel or the great office that had been filled by its author.

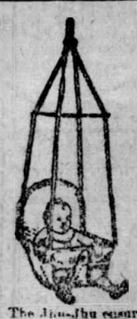
A Worthy Successor.

For many years the alluring experiment was not followed up, the rich vein tapped was neglected. After some forty years he found a worthy successor in Margot. True she herself had not been Prime Minister of England, but only because through the crass conservatism and ingrained prejudices of the English that post was not open in her time to her downtrodden sex. Else indubitably she would have been, and no one who has ever intelligently and sympathetically followed her autobiographical outpourings and aneedotage, can fail to share her own profound conviction that she ought to have been. She was the next best thing, the wife of a Prime Minister, and although had Mr. Asquith consented to write "The Confessions of a Prime Minister" he might have commanded a still better price, "Margot" was pleased enough, I believe, with hers The story goes that she rushed in flushed with pride to her husband to inform him that she was to have eleven or thirteen thousand pounds for her intimate memories and delicate disclosures, and poor Mr. Asquith's only comment was a fervent "I hope they won't be worth it." Unfortunately they *were* and a good deal more, in the sense in which the dejected ex-Premier had uttered his pious hope. The market was rising, there could be no mistaking the appetite of the English reading public for this kind of pabulum. And now we hear that Lloyd George is to be paid (happily this time a case of *sic vos non vobis*) no less than than £100,000 for his War Book. Unless it lends itself to fiming, notwithstanding the insatiability of the public, for wanting to see the wheels go round, I doubt the publishers will have cause to regret their bargain. I hope so in spite of the good cause to which the profits are consecrated, I hope so for the sake of literature and taste, which seem in a fair way to be degraded and corrupted, if this extravagant passion persists. Fancy before poor Woodrow Wilson became incapable of writing any more, it was brayed through the World's Press that some enterprising paper had offered him thirty thousand pounds, not dollars for an article, not a very long article either, on *any* subject. Wilson had the courage and mental honesty to refuse, and, I gladly admit, this heroic act goes some way to redeem and at one for the Fourteen Points and the League of Nations.

The Eternal Recurrence.

Who said "The search for lost Empires is the pastime of solitary Savants; who sometimes find on the willow fringed bank of a river, a mound of of mud, and a silence; in the Desert a Pyramid and a Mummy; some Ocean's shore, a Temple and a song?

There is a poetry in this and the carefully chosen words used with fine economy and effect, conjure up only fascinating pictures, and imply texts for many discourses. There is something strangely fascinating, don't you think, in reconstructing wonderful vanished, structures, and busy hordes of men who may have been as advanced in science as we to-day, and yet have vanished, leaving but few scattered memorials to bear them witness. What of the Lemures and the lost Atlantis? And if half the myths, in which their achievements were half enshrouded and halft revealed, do them justice, what of the slowly revolving wheel of an eternal recurrence? In that do we find, I often wonder, consolation or despair? Are the combinations and permutations of the chances, the happenings the adventures the deed of human life, finite, them, after all, and is there nothing new under the Sun, nor even can be now? But if so when was the cycle complete, when was the last word spoken, the last thought thought, and the last deed done?



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